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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Every Presbyterian Should Have It!

The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Capital New Books.

Vashi, or Until Death Usdo Part, a new novel of surpassing interest, by Augusta J. Evans, author of those powerful and popular novels—Se. Elmo, Eudora and Macaria. Price $2. This is the famous novel that every one is talking about, and which is having such a wide sale everywhere. Josh Billings's Farmers' Almanac; a laughable burlesque on the old fashioned Farmers' Almanac, giving weather prognostications, advice to farmers, family receipts and moral remarks, by that philosopher, Josh Billings; full of comicalities and fun. Cruikshank's Mistake, a delightful new novel by Mary J. Holmes. One of the best she has ever written. The other novels by this extremely popular author are Tempest and Sunshine, Lena Rivers, Marian Grey, Meadow-brook, English Orphans, Cousin Maude, Homestead, Dora Deane, Daisy Thornton, Darkness and Daylight, Hugh Worthington, The Cameron Bride, Rose Mather. Price $1 50 each.

The above books are for sale by Jno. W. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice.

"Important Truths"

That you should know when in the want of nauseating drugs, fresh medicines, fine perfumeries, soaps, sponges, brushes, combs, toilet goods, or fine confectionery, that you can depend on R. M. Snodgrass, whose long experience in the drug business enables him to meet every want of the community in these goods, and guarantees going beyond cavil the compounding of those basic articles, purity of drugs. Observe southeast corner Federal and Robinson streets.

Hair Coloring Preparations Doomed.

Beware of the stage-struck preparations for dyeing hair, eyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. Phalon's Vitalia or Sicilian Hair Renewal is a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless and agreeable preparation. It is the only agent that will change grey hair to its natural color without risk or any disgusting consequences. TTHS

Keeler's Large Car Scales.

In connection use of our cars for over seven years past, has weighed more loads, probably, than any other scale in the State—and given entire satisfaction to all our customers. CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
Scale office, 38 Wood street, Pittsburgh, November 1, 1869.

When You Are Depressed

By the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, and the usual remedies fail, stimulate into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling. TTHS

B. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.

A scientific preparation put up in a neat and attractive style. It may be administered with safety to delicate persons or children. If it does not give satisfaction after a fair trial the money will be refunded. Price 25c, 50c, and $1. Sold by all druggists. WS

Pure Old Cognine Brandy.

An elegant article, imported in flat flasks—a convenient form for travelers. For sale by Fleming, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Save Money

By advertising through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. Copies of newspapers and papers for which they contract regularly during the year, will be furnished without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scull, Cashier First National Bank, and T. S. Young & Co. If

If People Who Suffer

From the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and invades the dull sultriness of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purge the bile from their system, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with. TTHS

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware built and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

Wilson's Consumptive Remedy,

The genuine preparation can be had at Jos. Flenniken's, 93 Market street, corner of the Diamond, special agent for Western Pennsylvania.

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest in plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to fill all orders promptly.
McCLARAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

W. D. Dudley,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

The newest patterns, elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

CUBA AND SPAIN.

The Relations Between Spain and the United States—Probable Action of Congress—The Gunboats.

The Spanish gunboat question and the relations of Spain and our Government are exciting deep interest in Washington. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* has a review of the situation, from a Washington stand point, in which he says it is believed there that a decision will not be reached by the United States Court at New York, or at all events, that the Spanish Admiral will not be able to get the gunboats out of New York harbor, before the meeting of Congress. He then says:

"There is very little doubt that both Houses, on assembling, will immediately pass a joint resolution calling on the Government to give belligerent rights to the Cuban Republic, which has now for eighteen months been "represented by a Government and an army." That the proclamation, with the President's signature, will very speedily make its appearance in fact such action may be regarded as well assured, in view of the President's sympathies, the sentiments of the American people, and the judgment of Congress. If, at that time, the Spanish authorities have been unsuccessful in getting the gunboats out of the harbor of New York, it is to be presumed they will then be detained by our Government, for, by our neutrality law, neither party in a war in which belligerent rights or both parties are recognized by our Government can fit out expeditions from our territory against the enemy. In view of these facts, and in view of the asserted fact that the gunboats are the property of the Spanish-Cuban republic, the complication must reach a decision in a short time, the representatives and other foreign powers are displaying the deepest interest in the situation. The labors of the Spanish Minister have commenced to bear fruit. Two special agents from Madrid, and the indications are of such a character as to show that the Spanish government are determined to get possession of their gunboats. Admiral Porter has now got our naval force in such shape that will render it dangerous for Spain to attempt any reprisals, in case the gunboats are, for any reason, withheld."

THE CONDITION OF THE GUNBOATS.

The *Tribune* of Thursday says: It seems almost a pity that such valuable vessels should be consigned to the care of a court, as every one conversant with such proceedings knows how property is suffered to go to ruin while in such charge. It is a serious loss to Mr. Delano, who has been paid by installments—less than $100,000 remaining to be paid when the boats should be delivered. Under existing circumstances it is impossible to tell when he will be paid, and already his expenses are far in excess of his receipts. In addition to these, it engenders the impression Government intended to contract at New York for three first class steam sloops of war, costing each about $800,000. Just at this time, when there is such a dearth of work in our ship yards and machine shops, the repairing and building of so many vessels would have been not only very acceptable, but a source of profit. The equipment of these vessels would have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

THE COMPLICATIONS OF WAR.

The Washington *Chronicle* says: It is reported the Spanish Minister threatens that his Government will assume a warlike attitude if the vessels are held. There is no reason to believe that the course now to be pursued by our Government has been determined upon for some time back, and, should it lead to any difficulty with Spain, everything will be in readiness to meet it. It is currently reported in quarters usually well informed that the assembling of so many first class naval vessels in West Indian waters was with a view to any emergency that might arise out of the seizure of the gunboats. It remains to be seen what course the Spanish Government will take; but whatever it may do, there is good authority for stating that the gunboats will be firmly held by the Government.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1869. NO. 63.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Naval Movement in New York.

The Political Situation in Virginia—Further Reduction of the Public Debt—Work Resumed in the Treasury Printing Bureau—The San Domingo Sensation—Justice Grier's Seat on the Supreme Bench.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1869.

The Spanish Fleet and its Object.

The sensation story about the Spanish fleet on the way to New York is of a piece with those of a few days ago about the Spanish gunboats. The facts are that four or five Spanish vessels are understood to be on the way to Cuban waters, and may possibly call in a civil way at New York, but there is nothing whatever on which to found a suspicion that they have the least hostile intention. The custom of our government has always been to snow courtesies to vessels of foreign nations visiting this country, and accordingly we will have three vessels in New York harbor at the time the Spanish vessels must arrive, if they come at all. Of these vessels the Terror and Miantonomah are destined for Southern waters, and are not ordered to New York for either offensive or defensive purposes.

The Virginia Political Situation.

The political situation in Virginia is far from satisfactory. Governor Walker continues to act in sympathy with the general policy announced during his canvass, but the old rebel spirit is gradually, in the estimation of Gen. Canby, getting control of things in many parts of the State. The Republican Convention split, and about one-half of the delegates have taken ground against admission under the present Constitution. The seceders, however, represent the more sensible of the Republican politicians, and will have the sympathy of the General commanding. Governor Walker is here to-day, apparently looking over the ground to see how the Administration regards the situation. Some prominent men are also here to-day, apparently looking over the ground to see how the Administration regards the situation. Governor Walker is expected to leave to-day, and left to-day for Richmond. Public men generally regret the division among the Republicans down there, but find some satisfaction in the fact that they are making to put the party on a more liberal basis.

Further Reduction of the Debt.

The Treasury will be able at the end of this month to make a further reduction of between four millions of dollars in the public debt. The amount of gold on hand to-day is one hundred and eight millions. The amount of currency is eight and a half millions.

Operations of the Printing Bureau.

The Printing Bureau has gone to work again and will soon be able to supply the currency as fast as it is demanded. The amount now out is about thirty-eight millions, one-third of which is the new issue. The old notes are coming in pretty rapidly for redemption. The Bureau is now furnishing one, two and ten dollar bills of the new issue, and hopes in the present month to issue five dollar notes next month. About seventy-five thousand dollars is sent out daily in ones, and about eighty thousand in twos.

The Acquisition of San Domingo.

The double leaded paragraph in one of the New York papers to-day, that Senator Cole, General Babcock, and Mr. Sullivan probably reached San Domingo yesterday to begin negotiations for the acquisition of that country, would seem to be sensational from the fact that Messrs. Cole and Sullivan are not now in this city, and have been here some days. General Babcock has gone to San Domingo, but the givings out from the White House lead to the conclusion that no action will be taken prior to day before Congress, in accordance with its request of last April.

Justice Grier.

Justice Grier certainly has no intention of resigning when he reached Washington last month. To begin with he had a new gown made three weeks before he came, and upon his arrival informed his friends that while a good many were looking for his death and expecting it, he expected to live and be a judge of that Court for some years.

Revenue Appointments.

Among the appointments announced to-day are the following: Assistant Assessor—John J. Metzger, Fifteenth Ohio; Assistant Assessor—First Ohio. Storekeepers—Stephen R. Woodruff, George W. Wells, Robert G. Finnell, Wm. V. Stone and Wm. Bassett, Seventh Kentucky; John Irwin, Seventh Ohio, and John Calvin, Eighth Tennessee.

Congressmen Arrived.

Senator Trumbull and Congressman Judd are among to-day's arrivals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 26, 1869.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

It is stated that Senator Cole, Judge O'Sullivan and Mr. Hollister, of New York, had an interview with the President yesterday, on matters relating to San Domingo. Judge O'Sullivan, who has been familiar with the affairs of the island for some years, explained to the President the condition of the island and the desire of the people for annexation. The President appeared highly interested, asking numerous questions bearing upon and affecting the scheme of annexation. Questions which the recent negotiations were taken up, President Baez and together, his Ministers made the Senate, and explained to them that it had taken place between the two governments, and asked each of the gentlemen present to express their views candidly, and as to what they considered to be the importance of the Dominican people. After each had compiled with this request, the President solemnly declared that to accept the proposition of the United States would be highly advantageous to the peace and prosperity of the island. The steamer Frolic, the flagship of Admiral Stringham, will sail in a day or two for Aux Cayes, having on board Admiral Porter and Generals McCook and Rawlins. The Frolic is ready for sea, and only awaits the arrival of her passengers.

WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO NEW YORK.

The Navy Department this to-day ordered the iron-clad Miantonomah to report to the Port Admiral at New York. The ordering of this vessel, the Terror and several other national vessels to New York was determined upon to-day. The general drift of the speeches was that times have changed, and that the Republican party of Virginia must be put in accord with the Republican party of the country. Prominent politicians, representatives of the people of the State, must be dropped as obsolete ideas, and the party must be made strong and respectable enough to carry the State on its own merits as the party in other States does. All the speakers disclaimed the idea of forming another party, and only desired to reorganize the Republican party.

A committee of sixteen was appointed to call a Republican convention at such time as it may think proper for reorganization.

The Convention of seceders adjourned after appointing the Committee of Sixteen. It is believed the Convention for reorganization will be called shortly after the session of the Legislature commences. There were twelve colored members of the Convention at the seceders' meeting.

Spalding's Jatamansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

CUBA.

Fires Raging Throughout the Island.

The Captain General Low Spirited—Denials from the Cubau Junta.

NEW YORK, November 26.—An Havana letter states: The Captain General has been very low spirited since his return from an inspection tour to Cienfuegos.

Twenty estates were recently burned near Cienfuegos, and the Spanish garrison there dare not leave to attack the Cubans in the vicinity. Fires are raging throughout the island.

The Captain General has telegraphed his family, who were about leaving Spain for Havana, to remain at home.

One of the Cuban Junta states that the paragraph from Washington, on Wednesday night, is false. Jordan was promoted to child of the staff. The Cubans esteem Jordan very highly and have every confidence in him. It is not true that the Junta deserted the crew of the steamer Lillian. On the contrary, they have paid seven thousand dollars in gold for their maintenance and transportation to safe quarters.

ERIE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

The Earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway—Its Debt and Probable Value.

AKRON, November 26.—The Erie Railroad cases were brought up to-day before Judge Boynton, all the parties being present except Jay Gould, who is sick, F. A. Lane and the Erie clique. The following facts are significant: J. Gould and W. Archibald O'Doherty, as receivers, swear to the following abstract of the earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway from April 9th to August 31st, 1869, inclusive. From freights, nine million four hundred and ninety-two thousand, seven hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy cents; from passengers, three hundred and eighty-seven thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and six cents; from mails, fourteen thousand, one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twelve cents; from express, thirty thousand, five hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy-three cents; from miscellaneous, ten thousand one hundred and two dollars and ninety-one cents. Total, one million, nine hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and six dollars and forty cents.

The road, meanwhile, has moved seven hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and thirty tons of freight, and two hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and seventy-four passengers.

The debt of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway is as follows: Mortgage bonds, $30,000,000. Five per cent. certificates, $7,000,000. 7% the debt is $14,000,000; the floating debt is $13,000,000. Total, $64,373,270 20.

Receivers Gould and O'Doherty state that the road cannot sell for $15,000,000 if put on the market, with interest.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon, when Judge Boynton will hear counter-arguments in the case of the latest phase of the Erie war. The outer doors of the opera building, wherein are the offices of the receivers, are entirely barred to all but the most privileged.

AKRON, O., November 26.—When the Common Pleas was called this morning, before Judge Burke, for the plaintiff, John R. Penn, of the first branch of the Erie ring, suit for throwing Leonard J. Woodman, Henry Evans, A. Holden, Nathaniel C. Cresson, Edward Satterthwaite, and Wm. Wood into the hands of a receivership. The opposing counsel contested him on the ground that the five dollar notes mentioned in the motion of removal of the Receivers, and that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company at least was a competent party to make that motion. The Erie lawyers claimed that a hearing could not be had on the first motion, because the Receivers had not received personal service of it.

The Court decided that the presence of Jay Gould in Cleveland on business of the road station taken by his counsel in opposing his removal, removed that objection.

Mr. McFarland urged an immediate hearing in the motion to remove the receivers, and the Erie attorneys asked for time to look up authorities.

An affidavit dated November 24, from Jared B. Baldwin, a New York physician, swore that then Jay could was too sick to leave his residence in that city, and that a leading Erie gentleman in Court replied that to his positive knowledge Jay Gould was in Cleveland on some Wednesday evening.

The case has come in the form of the Erie counsel for just twenty minutes to get a telegraphic answer from Gould, on the proposition for adjournment to Wednesday in New York. An intermission was allowed, but darkness came and the hearing was put over to Monday, adjournment was made then.

In the evening Mr. Wilbur W. Turner H. Townsend, a defendant, proceeded with the motion for the removal of the receivers, and when the name of W. Archibald O'Doherty was spoken, W. W. McFarland, of New York, attorney for Gould, arose and in a few words stated that he was authorized by Mr. O'Doherty to transfer his case to another attorney, and thus Gould is left alone in the contested office.

Mr. Hutchins read an affidavit from Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, director and formerly attorney for the Atlantic and Great Western, wherein he gave the particulars of a compact between Gould and McCoy that resulting in order of sale quietly, thus throwing the Atlantic and Great Western into their hands. The company was then to be reorganized, and Western to Hawkins, proposing that the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western make a joint arrangement for the control of Western. Gould thus Gould is left alone in the contested office.

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Another affidavit was read to swear that the plaintiff, Robin R. Penn, on whose motion the receivers were appointed, was instigated by the Erie company, and had no interest in it, and in the employ of it or of its officers, and that the object of his action was to secure the payment of the rent due to the Atlantic and Great Western.

James McHenry's affidavit declared Gould to be a large holder of Erie and Atlantic and Great Western stock, and that he was opposed to his own repeated statement at the time of his appointment that he was not interested.

When the attorneys were about to begin their pleas delay was asked and finally an adjournment taken until morning.

Judge Boynton stated that he would have no more delays, and that the case must either be settlement or a pushing of the case to the end. The negotiations, he thought, might be tried, and may be completed to-night. The new parties on the scene to-day are Judge Hitchcock, attorney for Penn, of Ohio, and Mr. Austin Frolic, the flagship of Admiral Stringham, will sail in a day or two for Aux Cayes, having on board Admiral Porter and Generals McCook and Rawlins. The Frolic is ready for sea, and only awaits the arrival of her passengers.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Duty of the Ministry on the Irish Question—The "Times" on Rochefort's Election—Reunion of the Tiers Party—Persecution of the Jews in Russia—Manifesto from Republicans in the Spanish Cortes, &c., &c.

Manifesto from Spanish Republicans.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A Madrid dispatch says: A manifesto has been issued by the Republican deputies of the Cortes, accusing the Provisional Government of having provoked the late revolutionary movement. It announces, however, that the deputies will resume their seats in the Cortes, to defend the rights of the people and strive to establish a federal republic, through which alone can the union of Spain and Portugal and the preservation of the colonies be effected.

The Irish Question.

LONDON, November 26.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the treatment of the Irish question at the next session of Parliament, says the Ministry must be prepared with a land reform bill framed with an eye to justice and statesmanship. At the same time authority must assert herself; treason must not be permitted, nor praises of murder be heard. The declaration must go forth that Irelandasiall not be suffered to sink to the level of Greece or the Sicilies. Such preparations must be made, whatever the injury may be to the budget, that there shall be left no possible temptation to resistance.

Disturbance in France.

PARIS, November 26.—Troops have been dispatched to Abby, in the department of Tarn, to quell a disturbance reported there.

Rochefort's Election and its Lesson.

LONDON, November 26.—The *Times* considers the election of Rochefort to the Corps Legislatif the last potent protest of an angry populace. The gamins have spent one of themselves to the Chambers, but this does not prove that France is ripe for gamin government. France, with the exception of the first district of Paris, has returned a majority which will arbitrate between imperialism and revolution, who will at least hesitate in making a choice between Napoleon and Rochefort. It is reported that the Emperor will not read a message, but will make a speech for the opening of the Chambers, said: "I desire the widest and most absolute affirmation of liberty."

Reunion of the Tiers Partly.

PARIS, November 26.—There was a reunion of prominent members of the Tiers party this forenoon, at the residence of Count Jaubert, Minister of Finance. The meeting was secret, but a portion of the proceedings leaked out. Count Jaubert made a speech for the opening of the Chambers, said: "I desire the widest and most absolute affirmation of liberty."

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The Bellefonte *Republican* has "A Word to Republicans," in which it says: "The Democrasses of our party are not tired of the immutable principles for which we have fought in many a heated contest, nor are they finding fault with the progress we have made, but there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in relation to the conduct of some of the men who have been entrusted with office. This is evident in the nominations for Legislature during the past year. Many of the members are now candidates for the retired list, while some who have been here before passed through the ordeal, understanding that they would do better in the future."

"The people are looking forward to the meeting of the next Legislature with extreme anxiety. They will expect that body, by organization, to show, by the election of officers, that it means retrenchment, and that it will frown down all "rings" and corruptionists."

There is one important office at its disposal, on account of the irresponsibility of the holder. We mean, of course, the State Treasurership. It will be a misfortune for the party to select for this position a man who has the financial capacity and the disposition to do what is right—a man who will stop up all the leaks if any are to be found, and who will so manage the finances of the State that the almighty Commonwealth shall beat with regularity, and that the people shall not be taxed to pay over their taxes, having the consciousness that they are being legitimately used for the benefit of the State.

"From present indications there is a wide spread desire for a change, and several names have been mentioned in connection with the office, but from what we can learn, Hon. George F. Huff, of Westmoreland county, is the most formidable candidate. Some of our exchanges have spoken favorably of the name, and leading men in different parts of the State, who have watched up to the importance of having a good man, are laboring for his election, and, above all, the honest masses of the people, who know him, are very anxious for him to be the people's man. Mr. Huff is an accomplished gentleman and an excellent financier—a man of undoubted integrity, standing in his own community, and in the State at large, as one of the most active supporters of the Republican party.

"He is not an office seeker, but his name was first suggested by one of the most sagacious leaders of the party in the State who presented it before he was thought of as a candidate, if you want an honest and able man for State Treasurer, *that man* is Geo. F. Huff. If the office is tendered to him he will accept of it, and fill it faithfully and well."

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: "We are heartily glad to learn that General Irwin will be a candidate for State Treasurer, and sincerely hope he may be elected. He made a good and efficient officer before and will do so again. In the meantime we would warn our Legislators forget that the law with regard to the security given for the safety of the public funds and the use we would make of their rest needs amendments."

The Tionesta *Republican* says: "The people have a right to hold their representatives to a strict account, and are determined that their wishes and directions shall be heeded in the future, and in the Republican party a majority of members, on that party rests the responsibility, and to it the people look for the inauguration of a policy of retrenchment and reform."

A correspondent of the Beaver *Argus* indorses Gen. Irwin's candidacy as follows: "Gen. I. is justly regarded as one of our most trustworthy public men. In all the positions he has heretofore filled—Sheriff, Commissary General and State Treasurer—he has shown business capacity of a high order, and earned a reputation throughout the Commonwealth for integrity, amiability of disposition and promptitude in the discharge of official duty, of which any man might feel proud. Having, by his disreputable combination, break, defrauded one of the party renomination last winter, a manifest propriety exists in his now being selected for the unanimous nomination. It was generally understood during the late canvass, that our Senator and Representatives were bound to other pledges before the people, that in the event of being a candidate, they would stand by the party "at all the time." I therefore, presume, that now that I, for the first time, will be a candidate, they will esteem it not only a pleasure but a duty, to visit to their constituent, who stands on democratic ground as high in the scale of patriotism, as a sincere, hearty and efficient support."

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The Bedford *Inquirer* says: "We are heartily glad to learn that General Irwin will be a candidate for State Treasurer, and sincerely hope he may be elected. He made a good and efficient officer before and will do so again. In the meantime we would warn our Legislators forget that the law with regard to the security given for the safety of the public funds and the use we would make of their rest needs amendments."

The Tionesta *Republican* says: "The people have a right to hold their representatives to a strict account, and are determined that their wishes and directions shall be heeded in the future, and in the Republican party a majority of members, on that party rests the responsibility, and to it the people look for the inauguration of a policy of retrenchment and reform."

A correspondent of the Beaver *Argus* indorses Gen. Irwin's candidacy as follows: "Gen. I. is justly regarded as one of our most trustworthy public men. In all the positions he has heretofore filled—Sheriff, Commissary General and State Treasurer—he has shown business capacity of a high order, and earned a reputation throughout the Commonwealth for integrity, amiability of disposition and promptitude in the discharge of official duty, of which any man might feel proud. Having, by his disreputable combination, break, defrauded one of the party renomination last winter, a manifest propriety exists in his now being selected for the unanimous nomination. It was generally understood during the late canvass, that our Senator and Representatives were bound to other pledges before the people, that in the event of being a candidate, they would stand by the party "at all the time." I therefore, presume, that now that I, for the first time, will be a candidate, they will esteem it not only a pleasure but a duty, to visit to their constituent, who stands on democratic ground as high in the scale of patriotism, as a sincere, hearty and efficient support."

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 26, 1869.

MOTION FOR THE RELEASE OF THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

District Attorney Pierrepont has been notified that a motion will be made early next week in relation to the release of the Spanish gunboats. It is not certain whether the motion will be to bond or for absolute release on the ground of illegal detention, nor whether made on behalf of Delahunter or the Spanish Government, or both jointly.

THE SUPERVISORSHIP.

Judge Clerke has issued a mandamus to the Board of Canvassers that they desist from counting votes cast for Henry Smith for Supervisor. It is held that the Mayor, Winter and police commissioner is ineligible for other offices, and Smith, as police commissioner, will be properly counted out. The Board to-day met and adjourned. It is presumed no action will be taken in the matter of Supervisor till the mandamus is argued and settled.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.

A large force of workmen are at work at the Navy Yard on the Colorado, Tuscarora, Susquehanna, Yantic, Canandaigua and other vessels, getting them ready for sea.

DEATH OF A SAILOR.

Lyman Allen, an old man, was found dead in his bed at Taylor's hotel, Jersey city, yesterday morning. A post mortem revealed the fact that he had lived there for five years in a miserly manner. He took but one meal daily, and that a cracker and cheese. He was a native of five cents. Friends in Newtown, Connecticut, get the money.

SEWER CAVED IN.

To-day a sewer being constructed in Jersey City caved in, burying two men, very seriously injuring one John Murphy, and two others slightly.

CONDITION OF MR. A. D. RICHARDSON.

The shooting of Albert D. Richardson by Daniel McFarland has been the topic of conversation and comment to-day. The fun has not yet been extracted, but Mr. Richardson is much easier, and no symptoms of inflammation having supervened. His chances for recovery are favorable. The Coroner took his *ante mortem* statement to-day. McFarland has been committed to prison to await the result.

THE PACIFIC COAST

The Japanese Visitors—Shipment of Tea by Railroad—The Vote at the September Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—The Japanese Commissioners, accompanied by Mr. Brooks, Consul to Japan, and his force, are visiting the mint to-day. They go to Oakland to-day, and may be completed to-night. The new parties on the scene to-day are Judge Hitchcock, attorney for Penn, of Ohio, and Mr. Austin for Gould and Great Western, to watch the interests, and Hon. Thomas Cole, of New York, having on board Admiral Porter and Generals McCook and Rawlins. The Frolic is ready for sea, and only awaits the arrival of her passengers.

WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO NEW YORK.

The Navy Department this to-day ordered the iron-clad Miantonomah to report to the Port Admiral at New York. The ordering of this vessel, the Terror and several other national vessels to New York was determined upon to-day. The general drift of the speeches was that times have changed, and that the Republican party of Virginia must be put in accord with the Republican party of the country. Prominent politicians, representatives of the people of the State, must be dropped as obsolete ideas, and the party must be made strong and respectable enough to carry the State on its own merits as the party in other States does. All the speakers disclaimed the idea of forming another party, and only desired to reorganize the Republican party.

A committee of sixteen was appointed to call a Republican convention at such time as it may think proper for reorganization.

The Convention of seceders adjourned after appointing the Committee of Sixteen. It is believed the Convention for reorganization will be called shortly after the session of the Legislature commences. There were twelve colored members of the Convention at the seceders' meeting.

Spalding's Jatamansi

Cannot be excelled as a hair dressing. tf

THE REFORMED CHURCH

Proceedings of the General Synod in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Church, after Divine services Rev. J. Dahlman, Jr., was elected assistant Clerk, to record the minutes in the German language, for the winter to-day. After the reading of the minutes in English, standing committees were appointed by the President, to which all papers of the Synod were referred.

In the afternoon session the report of the Treasurer of Synod and other papers were referred. The Committee on Religious Services offered a report, which was amended and adopted. Appointments were made for filling the pulpits of all Reformed Churches and other places and families of the denomination who have been making trouble and expressed a desire to unite with us. Should no can be found, who are not interested in those disputes and the schemes of the politicians who have been making trouble and excitement in the Church, and should it not be found outside of these combinations it will be about as well for the State to get along without a Governor as for the Synod. It will be sure to be robbed of a portion of her subsistence."

A correspondent of the Beaver *Argus* indorses Gen. Irwin's candidacy as follows: "Gen. I. is justly regarded as one of our most trustworthy public men. In all the positions he has heretofore filled—Sheriff, Commissary General and State Treasurer—he has shown business capacity of a high order, and earned a reputation throughout the Commonwealth for integrity, amiability of disposition and promptitude in the discharge of official duty, of which any man might feel proud. Having, by his disreputable combination, break, defrauded one of the party renomination last winter, a manifest propriety exists in his now being selected for the unanimous nomination. It was generally understood during the late canvass, that our Senator and Representatives were bound to other pledges before the people, that in the event of being a candidate, they would stand by the party "at all the time." I therefore, presume, that now that I, for the first time, will be a candidate, they will esteem it not only a pleasure but a duty, to visit to their constituent, who stands on democratic ground as high in the scale of patriotism, as a sincere, hearty and efficient support."

The Bellefonte *Republican* has "A Word to Republicans," in which it says: "The Democrasses of our party are not tired of the immutable principles for which we have fought in many a heated contest, nor are they finding fault with the progress we have made, but there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in relation to the conduct of some of the men who have been entrusted with office. This is evident in the nominations for Legislature during the past year. Many of the members are now candidates for the retired list, while some who have been here before passed through the ordeal, understanding that they would do better in the future."

"The people are looking forward to the meeting of the next Legislature with extreme anxiety. They will expect that body, by organization, to show, by the election of officers, that it means retrenchment, and that it will frown down all "rings" and corruptionists."

There is one important office at its disposal, on account of the irresponsibility of the holder. We mean, of course, the State Treasurership. It will be a misfortune for the party to select for this position a man who has the financial capacity and the disposition to do what is right—a man who will stop up all the leaks if any are to be found, and who will so manage the finances of the State that the almighty Commonwealth shall beat with regularity, and that the people shall not be taxed to pay over their taxes, having the consciousness that they are being legitimately used for the benefit of the State.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

GOLD is getting weaker, going to 124 1-2 yesterday. A rumor is afloat that the Government will sell twenty-five millions next week. While an unusual amount may be put out, the rumor is probably an exaggeration. Currency debts contracted under present circumstances are justly considered extra hazardous.

SPEAKER BLAINE makes an authoritative denial of the report that the State Department is negotiating another reciprocity treaty with the British Provinces. It is highly important that no such treaty should be entered into, for the present at least. There is no sufficient reason why we should take the Provinces out of the cold in which they stand shivering. During the past year we have derived seven or eight millions of dollars from the trade across the border—a state of things which is rapidly revolutionizing public sentiment over the way, and creating a feeling in favor of annexation that bids fair to become irresistible.

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES, after all, are about the best preventive of railroad accidents, but it is rarely that juries award them to an extent that will teach railroad corporations that there is economy in careful management and the best of rolling stock. In a New York court a railroad employee, a "pilot engineer" on the New York Central road, who brought suit against the company for injuries sustained by a collision in that road two years ago, has just recovered a remuneration of twenty-eight thousand dollars for his wounds. If injured passengers would adopt a similar mode of action in cases of accident, railroad companies might be taught a lesson that would be valuable to the public.

IT is gratifying to receive evidence almost every day, of the fidelity with which the administration is conducting the finances of the country. Last week, we exhibited the largely increased revenue collected in Virginia, on the article of tobacco, and now we have reports from three districts in North Carolina, showing that while for the six months ending October, 1868, there was but $102,126 collected on tobacco, during the same months of 1869, under General GRANT's administration, the amount of collections on this article was increased to $428,438, a clear gain of a third of a million. Stranger still, there was more tobacco manufactured in the three districts, during the time specified, in 1868 than in 1869; but A. J. was not particular about the collection of the tax. The revenue from all sources in the two Carolinas, we are told, is largely in excess during the past six months of the amount collected during the corresponding months in 1868.

THE City Councils will meet on Monday, when it is likely the water question will come up. In view of the manner in which this measure has been urged, and the reasonable demand that it is too important a matter to be consummated with the precipitancy in which the Councils seem disposed to act, we bring to their attention and the attention of the public the following, from the report of Colonel ROBERTS on the subject, as found on page thirty-one:

"The right settlement of the whole question is no light task, and to decide it hastily might be very bad policy and permanently injurious to the citizens."

As MR. ROBERTS's report has been much quoted in favor of the proposed location—this most reasonable view of the subject should not be disregarded by Councils.

In connection with the above extract from MR. ROBERTT's report, it may be added that MR. ROBERTS, in conversation with a friend, has expressed his surprise that his report could be construed so as to make it appear that he had recommended the location of the intended new Water Works at or near Schade's run, or any other locality in particular.

MR. QUAY has no one upon his slate except MR. MACKEY for State Treasurer, and that slate is going through. He has intimated no preference for any one for Speaker, but will certainly resist the election of any candidate who is unfriendly to MR. LOWRY, and such will be elected.—*Beaver Radical.*

So says the Prophet of the Ring. The "slate" has been made up, and MR. QUAY says it is going through! Senators and members will please take notice, and prepare to indorse the "slate" whereby another session of corruption and extravagance will be inaugurated at Harrisburg. The Ring evidently feel strong, and count on absolute obedience from the representatives of the people. Such audacity deserves to be rebuked. It is full time that leaders who make up "slates" to enable them to run the Legislature as a money-making machine were given to understand that their occupation is gone. The "slate" is to be put through, is the ringmaster says, that is, money is to be used to accomplish the object. Such things have been done before. But we question whether it can be again. A "slate" set up as this has been, and proclaimed with the unblushing avowal of MR. QUAY, *can command the support of no one who has the least regard for his standing among honorable men.*

"FOR instance," how much money was paid to the editor of the COMMERCIAL for his services in the organization of the Ring was paid, or offered to be paid in '68 to put through the COMMERCIAL's candidate for Chief Clerk—a charge dealt by which Mr. Carnahan hagged the United States District Attorneyship in 1868, with the effect of removing all other innocent eccentricities of the clique of politicians, of whose spites and jealousies the COMMERCIAL is the vehicle.—*Beaver Radical.*

The editor of the *Radical*, fearful that an exposure will be made of certain corrupt transactions at Harrisburg, with which common fame connects him, resorts to the invention of innuendoes like the above, concerning which we have simply this to say: If the editor of the *Radical* or any one knows anything of "money paid to the editor of the COMMERCIAL for his services in the organization of '68," or of "money paid or offered to be paid" to him at any time for anything in connection with legislation, offices, or anything whatever in or around Harrisburg, let him tell all he knows. We desire that nothing should be concealed or held back, and we invite the speediest utterance of all that can be said, not sheer invention, concerning us in this connection. As to the United States Senatorship, the District Attorneyship and MR. CARNAHAN, the *Radical* is equally oracular and inventive. We are well aware that there are those who find it very difficult to reconcile themselves to the fact that MR. GRANT's administration places such a value on MR. CARNAHAN's services as to retain him in the office of District Attorney. We might say in passing, that concerning this office there are some things of interest which nothing but inventions and innuendoes such as those in which the editor of the *Radical* indulges will be likely to bring to the light. If it is desirable to expose the "inside view" in this connection, it is not probable that any one will object, if those with whom the editor of the *Radical* is supposed to be closely connected do not. Has our contemporary ever considered in this connection the significance of the phrase, "putting your foot in it?"

RUSSIAN THEOLOGIANS.

Not only private persons interested in the work of evangelization, but the British and Foreign Bible Society, also have many years been trying to promote the circulation of the Scriptures in Russia. Some readers will recollect that the Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, a native of and well-known in Western Pennsylvania, made one, if not more than one, visit to St. Petersburg in the interest of this object. A few of them may remember to have heard that gentleman describe an interview with which he was honored by the Emperor NICHOLAS, how he was admitted into the mighty monarch's private cabinet, and was struck with the exceeding plainness of its furniture. There he saw a low-priced iron single-bedstead, a very common table covered with papers, and among them a plainly bound copy of the Bible of the cheapest kind, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Dr. BAIRD left the cabinet of the Czar, satisfied that he was favorable to the religious enlightenment of his people, and that he was not a bad man after all. By the way, it is said to be difficult, even for a republican, to judge aristocratic, and especially royal, personages with the severity so easy in the case of plebeians.

For some time now it has been a great point with the managers of the great society mentioned above to obtain permission to send the Bible printed in the Russian language into Russia. The *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg informs us that several thousand copies having been sent under the address of a Russian General, were stopped at the frontier, and then sent to the Censors, who forwarded them to the ecclesiastical consistory. This body having taken the advice of the Holy Synod, decided that it was impossible to allow circulation in Russia to a Bible published abroad. The reason given is—that "the right of publishing the Bible for the use of the orthodox is enjoyed by the Holy Synod alone."

A question turning upon a principle so obvious and so advantageous to themselves, would cause the Holy Synod little trouble in the decision. But this is perhaps hardly a fair specimen of the sort of problems which that body has had to resolve in its time. If the celebrated French biographer of PETER the Great is to be believed, they, on one occasion, made a display of ingenuity in the application of Scripture to a practical subject, which seems quite worthy of the attention of some of our recent reformers. According to this historian, the venerable Synod was called upon, either by some agitation among the laity, or by one of their own number—we forget which—to take action, or else express an opinion concerning the habits of drinking brandy and smoking tobacco—both sins of equal heinousness in the estimation of many people in Holy Russia then, as in profane America now. After prolonged deliberation and discussion the Synod resolved that, according to the principle laid down in the Scriptures—Matthew iv, 11—smoking was surely a sin, while drinking brandy was surely not a sin. The text, they said, is plain in its meaning and the application obviously pertinent to the subject.—Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man."

We smile at such an appeal to Holy Writ,—and yet it would be possible, in the books and speeches of noted reformers of to-day, to point out examples in which the Bible is made to answer purposes quite as remote from its real import, as in the decree of this Muscovite Synod.

Many years have elapsed since VOLTAIRE wrote, and in his Life of PETER he describes the priests of the Russian church as they were at a considerably anterior period. When the great CZAR was engaged in his work of reform, they were stern conservatives of ancient abuses—and both their ignorance and their influence rendered them his most troublesome antagonists. Though they have improved in the last hundred and sixty years, no authority within our knowledge represents them as an enlightened body even now.

CHANGE NEEDED.

A foreign maligner of the United States, not long ago, took the trouble to examine the files for a month of a considerable number of our newspapers printed in the East, in the West, and in the Middle States—and from them he compiled and published a statement of the crimes of violence which had been committed within that period of time. The result was truly appalling and well adapted to produce an impression adverse to our manners and our system of police. The impression conveyed by it to the foreign reader was, however, wholly unjust, as the writer said nothing in regard to the extent of area over which these crimes had been distributed. The English reader would take up an especially erroneous notion of the condition of things indicated by such statistics, from his inability to comprehend the wide-reaching distances of our territory. His insular geography narrows his mind so hopelessly, that hardly anything but travel is able to expand it.

Though the array of crime presented by this writer did us injustice, exaggeration is not required to enhance the alarm which the number of our murders may reasonably excite. One almost never opens a newspaper that the eye is not arrested by the account of some horror in the way of secret murder, or wholesale slaughter. This is true from whatever section of the country the paper comes. Neither ancient, well schooled Boston, nor solid, staid-colored, scientific Philadelphia, nor smoky, church-going Pittsburgh can claim exemption from this bloody feature of the times; while in the more modern cities and towns of the West, such crimes are still more common. Cases of stabbing without causing death occur with terrible frequency all over the land.

Crimes of this kind were too common—perhaps more common than in any other Christian country except Italy—before our war. There can be no doubt that they have greatly multiplied since those days, when so many of our people were suddenly converted into soldiers. Such a result is the natural outcome of a state of war, and particularly of civil war. The effect of legalized killing upon some natures is to lessen the notion of the sacredness of human life. Long ago it was justly remarked that the result of a soldier's life is inevitably either to elevate or to degrade the general character; it is never neutral or purely negative in its influence. Then the habit of bearing arms and familiarity with their use in the wounding or the destruction of men, must be taken into the account. It is possible for the soldier's duties, performed by persons of a certain temper, to generate a moral habit which is liable to become frenzied by the sight of blood, or with a longing to shed it. General NICHOLSON, the celebrated Indian official, once said to a man brought before him for killing his own brother: "Why did you kill your brother?" The answer was: "I saw a fowl killed last night, and the sight of blood put the devil into me."

But whatever the causes of the change may have been, the fact of the increase of sanguinary crimes among us is real and patent to all. A comparison of criminal statistics of different countries, even if the result were in our favor, would afford good citizens neither comfort nor motive for indifference, nor for failing to apply a remedy. The ancient story of DAMOCLES—whether a fact or a fiction—conveys an indubitable truth. Without security, or a feeling of freedom from danger, boundless riches, unlimited power and all the splendors of the world, will fail to make any one content. When we say that a government has established security for life, we give praise which may well be regarded as compensation for many errors, drawbacks and deficiencies. While such crimes as we daily read of are so frequent as they have for some time been, our governmental machinery must be very defective. True, it may be alleged that, in our own State, orderly people are safe enough and actually feel secure—that is, suffer no apprehension from danger. But we deny that such people are as safe as they ought to be amidst a civilization like ours, and we know that the utmost security may co-exist with the absence of safety.

This is a large subject, and we do not pretend to discuss it at present. Reflecting citizens will, we fancy, generally admit that the condition of things to which we have referred is in urgent need of a remedy. It will continue to grow worse until a remedy is applied, we know. Some, we are aware, suppose that the change required, the cure to be exhibited is a very simple and obvious thing. They mean the restoration of the gallows to its ancient dignity. With these reformers we have no sympathy. History and modern ideas are clearly against them. It is not long since death was, in England, the penalty inflicted on almost all offenses. HORACE WALPOLE, in one of his letters says: "Seventeen were hanged this morning." And the next sentence is—"One is forced to travel even afternoon as if one were going to battle!"

No! Neither the gallows nor the guillotine nor the wheel is the instrument required to arrest the prevalence of crimes of violence. Our laws are harsh enough and numerous enough, but they are not sufficiently executed. As BECCARIA showed, *it is not the severity, but the certainty of punishment which deters from crime.* The work of Crimes and Penalties, in which this truth was first demonstrated, was published in 1764, and in a few years it revolutionized the whole subject of which it treated. In a few years it had been translated into twenty-two languages, and exerted a directly practical influence on the legislation of every civilized country. It is, perhaps, no extravagant statement that BECCARIA's great principle in regard to the certainty of punishment, is less regarded in some of our States than in any other Christian land.

THE people of some of the counties of Iowa, are just now undergoing an experience not altogether dissimilar from one experienced in this locality some years ago. The Iowa people voted their credit to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Of course there was no idea that they would ever have to tax themselves to meet these obligations. No such contingency was dreamed of. Unfortunately the railroad companies have defaulted, and the bondholders, through the United States Courts, have obtained a peremptory order directing the supervisors of the counties and authorities of the cities making the subscriptions, to levy a tax to pay the judgments upon their railroad bonds and the coupons. The State courts are invoked to set aside or arrest the levy and collection of this tax. This brings on a conflict between the United States and the State judiciary, and meetings are called to sustain the State courts in overruling the mandate of Chief Justice CHASE. There is a sign of trouble in all this; trouble for the people of Iowa, as the question can be but one solution, and that will be the enforcement of the decrees of the Federal courts.

BRIDGING THE SEA.

A Suspension Bridge Across the Straits of Dover.

It is difficult to limit the scope of human enterprise. The latest project is to bridge the straits of Dover. This scheme which, five years ago would have been pronounced the freak of a diseased imagination, is now discussed with all the gravity attendant upon deliberations of a purely matter-of-fact character. When we say the scheme of bridging the straits, we desire to be understood literally. Various devices have been suggested in other years by which direct commerce between Great Britain and the continent might be secured, but none, among all those submitted, were deemed worthy of serious discussion, extending the scientific projects completed within the past five years, it seems, has prepared the minds of men for still more extraordinary triumphs. M. Boutet, a French engineer, after devoting years of labor to the subject, has perfected a plan by which the desired object is to be attained, in *Appleton's Journal* for December, we find a description of the general details of M. Boutet's plans. M. Boutet proposes two plans, either of which, it is believed, may be adopted. The second is to construct abutments on the Shakespeare Cliff on the English, and upon Cape Blanc-Nez on the French side. These promontories, it is thought, will offer sufficient resistance to the whole weight of the structure. The bridge will be composed of ten spans. Each span will consist of five vertical frames, or trestles, fastened firmly together in such a manner as to form but one, presenting the appearance of a net work of X's. Upon this M. Boutet proposes to lay the flooring of the bridge, subdivided into railroad tracks, road beds, foot paths, &c. Near the escarpment the platform will be sixty feet in vertical dimensions, and suspended fifty-two feet above the sea. The bridge will be strong enough to sustain twelve full trains. Its breadth, multiplied by its weight, will give a resistance thirty-six times greater than the force of the greatest gale. The trestles are to rest upon pillars of iron and heavy timber truss-work, the bases of which will be open, in order to oppose the least resistance to tide and current. These will be towed and sunk at the proper point in the channel. The manner in the partaking of the character of work accomplished in the construction of light-houses. M. Boutet's system is said to revolutionize the whole science of bridge building. He has succeeded in gaining the good will of Napoleon III., has formed a joint stock company embracing some of the first engineers and manufacturers in France, and has already made a model one hundred feet in length, exhibiting all his appliances, and with which he proposes to conduct his experimental trials.

STEEL VALUATION.

An English Manufacturer's Explanation.

An English steel manufacturer defends steel importers from the charges made against them of evading the revenue law. The present tariff imposes a duty of three and one-half cents per pound, and ten per cent. ad valorem on steel valued at above seven cents per pound. All steel valued at above seven cents, and not above eleven cents per pound, three cents per pound duty; and on steel valued at seven cents per pound or less, two and one-quarter cents per pound duty. The manufacturer claims that the interpretation of the law is distorted by some writers, who assert that the object was to place all the better grades of steel in the lowest class for duty. If so, he asks, why were three rates of duty provided? The tax was evidently meant to be assessed on the value of the article imported, as marked in the invoice this writer declares, and he furthermore says, that the English manufactures are now selling steel to continental buyers at a lower scale than Sheffield, nor solely as a high-colored, scientific Philadelphia, nor smoky, church-going Pittsburgh can claim exemption from this bloody feature of the times; while in the more modern cities and towns of the West, such crimes are still more common. Cases of stabbing without causing death occur with terrible frequency all over the land.

Crimes of this kind were too common—perhaps more common than in any other Christian country except Italy—before our war. There can be no doubt that they have greatly multiplied since those days, when so many of our people were suddenly converted into soldiers. Such a result is the natural outcome of a state of war, and particularly of civil war. The effect of legalized killing upon some natures is to lessen the notion of the sacredness of human life. Long ago it was justly remarked that the result of a soldier's life is inevitably either to elevate or to degrade the general character; it is never neutral or purely negative in its influence. Then the habit of bearing arms and familiarity with their use in the wounding or the destruction of men, must be taken into the account. It is possible for the soldier's duties, performed by persons of a certain temper, to generate a moral habit which is liable to become frenzied by the sight of blood, or with a longing to shed it. General NICHOLSON, the celebrated Indian official, once said to a man brought before him for killing his own brother: "Why did you kill your brother?" The answer was: "I saw a fowl killed last night, and the sight of blood put the devil into me."

But whatever the causes of the change may have been, the fact of the increase of sanguinary crimes among us is real and patent to all. A comparison of criminal statistics of different countries, even if the result were in our favor, would afford good citizens neither comfort nor motive for indifference, nor for failing to apply a remedy. The ancient story of DAMOCLES—whether a fact or a fiction—conveys an indubitable truth. Without security, or a feeling of freedom from danger, boundless riches, unlimited power and all the splendors of the world, will fail to make any one content. When we say that a government has established security for life, we give praise which may well be regarded as compensation for many errors, drawbacks and deficiencies. While such crimes as we daily read of are so frequent as they have for some time been, our governmental machinery must be very defective. True, it may be alleged that, in our own State, orderly people are safe enough and actually feel secure—that is, suffer no apprehension from danger. But we deny that such people are as safe as they ought to be amidst a civilization like ours, and we know that the utmost security may co-exist with the absence of safety.

This is a large subject, and we do not pretend to discuss it at present. Reflecting citizens will, we fancy, generally admit that the condition of things to which we have referred is in urgent need of a remedy. It will continue to grow worse until a remedy is applied, we know. Some, we are aware, suppose that the change required, the cure to be exhibited is a very simple and obvious thing. They mean the restoration of the gallows to its ancient dignity. With these reformers we have no sympathy. History and modern ideas are clearly against them. It is not long since death was, in England, the penalty inflicted on almost all offenses. HORACE WALPOLE, in one of his letters says: "Seventeen were hanged this morning." And the next sentence is—"One is forced to travel even afternoon as if one were going to battle!"

No! Neither the gallows nor the guillotine nor the wheel is the instrument required to arrest the prevalence of crimes of violence. Our laws are harsh enough and numerous enough, but they are not sufficiently executed. As BECCARIA showed, *it is not the severity, but the certainty of punishment which deters from crime.* The work of Crimes and Penalties, in which this truth was first demonstrated, was published in 1764, and in a few years it revolutionized the whole subject of which it treated. In a few years it had been translated into twenty-two languages, and exerted a directly practical influence on the legislation of every civilized country. It is, perhaps, no extravagant statement that BECCARIA's great principle in regard to the certainty of punishment, is less regarded in some of our States than in any other Christian land.

THE people of some of the counties of Iowa, are just now undergoing an experience not altogether dissimilar from one experienced in this locality some years ago. The Iowa people voted their credit to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Of course there was no idea that they would ever have to tax themselves to meet these

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Sixteenth Constitutional Amendment—National Banking and Insurance.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Without wasting words on an apology, permit me to say that I think it great folly for the Secretary of the Treasury, or any one else, to dream of a speedy resumption of specie payments in the present condition of the money market. If the Treasury Department were ready to-day to resume specie payments, not six months would elapse until half the manufacturing establishments in the country would suspend work, and that would be an evil one hundred fold greater than ten years longer suspension of specie payments. During the great European struggle, the suspension of the Bank of England extended over a period of twenty-seven years, and if we end ours in ten more, foreigners need not complain.

I am also equally opposed to any attempt at a rapid reduction of the public debt by taxation. I believe four-fifths of the national debt can be funded in a way that will greatly benefit the public, and not be so tax upon the industrious classes of the nation. The other fifth may be funded for a European loan, if people desire such a loan, and paid off by a succeeding generation, whose wealth will be two-fold what ours is.

To give confidence to capitalists, information to business men, and stability in the management of our public finances, I suggest that Congress about to assemble, shall propose to the several State Legislatures a sixteenth constitutional amendment of the following purport:

"Congress shall not impose taxation to reduce the existing debt of the United States below two thousand millions of dollars; but in order that the amount thereon may cease to be a burthen upon industry

"First—Congress is hereby authorized to issue at its discretion Treasury or legal tender notes, in sums suitable for general circulation, not exceeding in the aggregate at the time one thousand millions of dollars.

"Second—Congress is hereby authorized to organize under a system of general laws, free to all and based upon irredeemable United States bonds, bearing a rate of interest not over four per cent, and not exceeding in the aggregate at any one time one thousand millions of dollars, such a system of national banking and national insurance as will best promote the public good. These bonds are to be deposited in the manner directed by Congress, in trust to protect the creditors of each depositing corporation; the interest for which the national government is liable to, be paid by the corporation for whose use they are deposited, and in consideration of such payment the holders are to be exempt from all national, State and local taxation, and upon the income from such bonds and upon any dividends declared by such corporations."

The object of making this a constitutional amendment would be to dispel all doubts in regard to the power of Congress to enact such legislation, and at the same time present a distinct and definite plan to the country, and give entire confidence to capitalists, who are proverbially cautious. The increase contemplated in the volume of currency would, of course, be subject to the discretion of Congress. That increase will all be required at no distant day, for we may as well make up our minds that Cuba, Canada, Mexico, Central America, and all the West India Islands are all to be included ultimately within our national fold. If our present national debt were paid off, then we would be remanded back to the State system. This, in former times, was bad enough, but it will be worse than ever now. Bible is the of the States would reach one hundred! This would give us a currency national in character, and without costing us anything except the cost of its management. And why should not the nation enjoy the whole profit from this currency? If during the war, with greenbacks at 270, four hundred millions were floated, why cannot the nation as we approach par float one thousand millions?

In regard to the National Banks, I propose a radical change. Instead of receiving interest on the bonds deposited, they are to pay interest, or in other words, to buy the bonds, but no fear need be entertained that with a constitutional amendment guaranteeing permanent policy, that at least seven hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will not become a basis of banking. To make this assurance, that feature has not heretofore been organized under congressional legislation. The necessity for it, however, is equally urged. Three-fourths of the insurance Companies in this, or any other city, are essentially foreign. If based on good foundation very few know it. The public have to deal on faith. Even in England, with much more cautious legislation, a large number of explosions have recently taken place in her insurance companies. Congress ought to organize Banks, therefore, as a matter of safety—and why not combine both objects, and make them useful agencies in bearing three or four hundred millions of a new national debt? Corporations, in this age of the world, will exist in spite of us. Why, therefore, not make them useful agencies in bearing our national burthens, instead of imposing them upon the mass of the people? If the constitutional amendment were adopted and followed up by judicious Congressional legislation, probably within three, certainly within five years, these two thousand millions of public debt would be no burthen upon the people, and, in addition thereto, would furnish us the safest and best system of national currency the world has ever seen.

T. J. R.

November 26, 1869.

FISK, GOULD AND ERIE.

A Graphic Statement of Their Operations—Erie Printing Pamphlets—Legislators Against Perpetual Railroad Directorships.

The allegations of Ex-Senator James H. Ramsey, who prays for the suspension of Gould and Fisk from the Erie directorship, are very lengthy, covering ninety pages of manuscript. His suit is in the interest of the Susquehanna Railroad, and is said to be backed by Commodore Vanderbilt, who desires to checkmate the suit of Fisk and Gould, to recover five millions of dollars alleged to have been wrongfully paid him by the Erie Company.

The New York *Tribune* gives a synopsis of the allegations against Fisk and Gould, in the pending proceedings for their removal, which is much more complete and interesting than the telegraphic report sent west. The main allegations are, briefly, that Gould and Fisk, two of the Buffalo branch, to the peril of the Erie Company, that Mr. Lane forced himself into the Board by purchase and transfer of proxies; that he and Mr. Eldridge, who desired to change the management of the company, for purposes of speculation, "found one Jay Gould, who had had some small railroad experience, a little time before, like Chauncey and one James Fisk, Jr., then lately from Boston, where he had failed in stock-jobbing on some sort of dry goods business, and took them into their service and being qualified for the attempt in hand; that the four conspired together to obtain and did obtain, by proxies, for their own interests and those of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, control of the election of directors, and elected themselves, Mr. Eldridge's brother-in-law, Mr. Ledyard Cogswell, and James S. Whitney, interested in the Boston road; William Evans, resident in England, and others of their set of the old directors being left out; that thereupon Drew took Underwood's place in the executive committee, Watson, on the road to the extent of five millions were guaranteed; that Eldridge and Gould were put on the Executive Committee." Referring to the rules and by-laws of the Company, the plaintiff asserts that nearly all of them have been systematically ignored or violated by Fisk and Gould, by uniting the offices of President and Treasurer in Gould, and uniting the duties of Auditor and Committee on Accounts in Fisk; transferring the Vice President's position nominal; omitting reports from Treasurer and Auditor; usurping the duties of the Executive Committee and Directors; creating a floating debt of $5,000,000; keeping directors and stockholders in ignorance of the condition of the company, and by unauthorized issues of bonds and stock; that Gould and Fisk have defied the injunction forbidding such issue, did secretly issue millions of stock, which they sold at over four millions, and of this, $775,000 they never paid to the company; that this issue was wholly divided by Eldridge, but they escaped with a nominal fine. The plaintiff further charges that Erie money was used to bribe a bill through the Legislature; that vast sums of the company's money were spent to corrupt the Legislature, Fisk to pay legal fees, and secure the influence of the press, for all which a general voucher was filed; that Gould, Fisk and Lane conspired to secure the entire control of the Company, getting Eldridge out and putting Gould in as President, Fisk as controller and Lane as sole counsel; that Lane was unequal to the position, and Gould paid large sums for other lawyers; that no meeting of directors was held, and two months of the executive committee were kept in ignorance of its doings; that they have paid Vanderbilt for his stock and sold it as a loss; "have devised a plan for strengthening their position and influence by arranging for the election of Peter H. Sweeny and Wm. M. Tweed as Directors," and causing them to be elected in 1868, Mr. Tweed's term of 1869; that they prepared many millions of convertible bonds for the purpose of issuing stock to control the election of 1868, and made a sale, through Gould, without the knowledge of any member of the committee; that all the Directors were kept in the dark, and could not tell within millions how many bonds or how much stock was afloat; that Fisk, Gould and Lane have by fraud and vast expenditure defeated every effort to get at the facts, &c.

It is charged that the outstanding common stock of the Company has been increased, since Gould and Fisk obtained full power, from $24,205,500 to the enormous sum of $70,000,000, and that this startling increase has not been attended with any material additions to the earnings, with any considerable extension of the line or its equipment, with the payment of a dollar of dividend, and with no advance of credit, good name, or cheapness, safety, and comfort to its patrons. On the contrary, fearful disasters and death have been the result; faithful servants have been forced away; other employees have become demoralized; there have been constant losses of patronage, confidence, credit and earnings. The plaintiff asks that Gould, Fisk & Co., be compelled to account for $41,250,000 receipts of the Company. The Company being in such a condition that only men of experience, courage and great business capacity can save it from insolvency, and Fisk and Gould being the very opposite, the plaintiff prays the Court to suspend their functions, and take the proper steps to protect what there is left of the property and interests of the owners and creditors of the road. This motion was granted; Gould, Fisk & Co., were suspended and forbidden to do any business for the Company; Philo T. Ruggles was appointed referee, to take proof where and where he may think proper. The order is prize in stopping all operations of Gould & Co., in issuing or selling stock or in any way interfering with the books or the business of the Company.

A number of years ago, when Mr. Peabody was just entering upon his career of success as a business man, in Baltimore, he met by chance in the street a poor girl who was but a child, but whose pleasing face and gentle manner attracted his notice. Questioning her as to her parentage and surroundings, he found her in every way worthy his regard, and a fit subject for his benefaction. He at once adopted her as his ward, and gave her an education. As she advanced in age, her charms of person as well as the brightness of her intellect won the affections of her benefactor. Through his relationship he had ample opportunity of watcher her progress, and day by day her hold upon his affections grew stronger. At length, she the ward bloomed into woman-hood, though much her senior in years, Mr. Peabody offered her his hand and fortune. Gratefully appreciating his generosity, and acknowledging her attachment for him as almost a father, she with much feeling confessed that honor compelled her to decline the acceptance of this his greatest act of generosity, informing her suitor that her affections had been given to another, a clerk in the employ of her benefactor. Though disappointed and grievously shocked, the philanthropist sent for his clerk, and learning from him that the engagement had been of long duration, Mr. Peabody at once established his successful rival in business, and soon after gave his benediction upon the marriage of his ward. This, it is said, was the first blow in the millions of stock, which they sold at over four millions, and of this, $775,000 they never paid to the company; this issue was wholly divided by Eldridge, but they escaped with a nominal fine. The plaintiff further charges that Erie money was used to bribe a bill through the Legislature; that vast sums of the company's money were spent to corrupt the Legislature, Fisk to pay legal fees, and secure the influence of the press, for all which a general voucher was filed; that Gould, Fisk and Lane conspired to secure the entire control of the Company, getting Eldridge out and putting Gould in as President, Fisk as controller and Lane as sole counsel; that Lane was unequal to the position, and Gould paid large sums for other lawyers; that no meeting of directors was held, and two months of the executive committee were kept in ignorance of its doings; that they have paid Vanderbilt for his stock and sold it as a loss; "have devised a plan for strengthening their position and influence by arranging for the election of Peter H. Sweeny and Wm. M. Tweed as Directors," and causing them to be elected in 1868, Mr. Tweed's term of 1869; that they prepared many millions of convertible bonds for the purpose of issuing stock to control the election of 1868, and made a sale, through Gould, without the knowledge of any member of the committee; that all the Directors were kept in the dark, and could not tell within millions how many bonds or how much stock was afloat; that Fisk, Gould and Lane have by fraud and vast expenditure defeated every effort to get at the facts, &c.

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THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The *United Presbyterian* discourses editorially on "The Coming Conflict," and sees in the Ecumenical Council, the assault on the Bible in the common schools, and other events now transpiring, the beginning of a great moral and religious conflict. We extract as follows:

THE ROMAN CONCLAVE.

What is the meaning of the grand conclave of the wise men belonging to the Roman Pontificate, that is now assembling as an Ecumenical Council? Is it not to harmonize the conflicting opinions in the camp of anti-Christ, and prepare for a general and more effective onset against an open Bible and religious liberty? The aim is, doubtless, to bolster up a tottering system first, and then destroy the cause of the present shaking—the progress of liberty, civil and religious—so as to prevent future troubles. With our eyes upon the past history of Rome, and our ears ringing with her own vaunting boast that the Catholic Church does not change, we dare not, except at our peril, draw a more hopeful conclusion.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

What, also, do we see in the recent attack on the Bible in schools but the Rome of the past? and upon the common school system itself, but the shades of darkness stretching out to enclose the people of this land? With the Bible and the hosts of God drove forth from the citadel of Heaven and hurled into the depths of wretchedness the proud spirits that dared to rise against God under the banner of liberty. They sought to cast off the yoke of God, to assert their independence of Him, His want of authority over them. Michael, the leader of the loyal servants of God, brought these rebels to confusion by his battle shout of "*Quis ut Deus.*" So now the Vicar of Christ in the midst of the battle is still raging. Hurl the same cry as his angelic patron, and the shouts of rage and dismay that greet him from the hostile camp will tell how well he has learned from Michael that faith is the bold and defiant attitude of the Syllabus.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.

The annual fair for the benefit of the orphans, says the *Catholic*, will take place during the coming holidays. Whoever had the selection of the time in the beginning, and fixed upon the Christmas festivities, deserved well of all the little ones on the hill. At no time in the year does the heart become so enlarged as during these holidays, at no time do Christians feel themselves so closely drawn together by the powerful magnet of charity as in the days when the Babe was born in Bethlehem, and the spirits burst of exulting song over the birth of the Savior.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The *Banner* contains a leading editorial on the "Reunion Consummated," from which we make a single extract relative to

REV. ELLIOTT AND FISHER.

On the platform at the Third Church were the two Moderators, the Clerks of the Assemblies, and a large number of the leading members of both bodies. Rarely have so many men of intellect, learning, eloquence and piety been seen together. But we are safe in saying that there were two men, who attracted special attention. One of these was the venerable Rev. David Elliott, D. D., for so many years the Secretary of the General Assembly at the time of the division in 1838, but who voted for reunion in the Presbytery, and gave his assent at this time to the consummation of reunion in the memorable words reported in that last hour. The other was Rev. Samuel R. Fisher, D. D., a son of the Rev. Dr. Fisher, who headed the procession when the New School party first retired, and was secretary of the New School General Assembly. These two men seemed to be the connecting links between the past and the present, bridging over the thirty-one years of separation.

THE LATE DR. HENRY.

The *Banner* thus speaks of this minister, recently deceased:

The Rev. R. W. Henry, D. D., of Philadelphia, died on the 9th inst., and well indeed may he die, in the Holy Land, of Syrian fever, about the 1st of October. Dr. Henry was reared within a short distance of this city, and graduated at Duquesne College, which place, for a number of years, afforded the Western University. His theological studies were pursued in the Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church in Allegheny. A short time after entering the ministry he left that Church and united with the Presbyterian Church. For a time he was pastor of one of our churches in Ohio, but afterwards he became a colleague of the Rev. Dr. Clifford, in the Scotch Church, Jersey City. Some years ago this connection was severed, and he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Tenth Church, Philadelphia, which position he held at the time of his decease; although it ought not to impair the standing of a Presbyterian minister to "feel bound to say" that songs of praise inspired by God are incomparably better than anything not so inspired.

MISSIONARY ITEMS.

On the 1st inst., the Rev. Alfred Marcellus, Wm. E

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 26, 1869.

Some improvement was noticed to-day in the supply of loanable funds at a few of the discount houses, and the banks, too report rather less stringency. The pressure, however, for loans is yet very great, and much above the ability of the market to supply. Any increase in the line of deposits with the banks or other loan houses, is not available at present as a basis to enlarge the discount line on.

In New York money on call shows rather more activity. The Wall street banks are better supplied with funds and are freer officers to lend. The commercial banks are calling in loans to meet the wants of their correspondents at the West and South. The remittances to Southern cities, to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, continue on about the same large scale as for the last four days, and yesterday one bank sent over $200,000 to Chicago—the first shipment to that city for some weeks. Some fair amounts of currency, however, are being received from New England. Discounts are rather easier. The high rates have drawn buyers into the market, and the supply having been partly reduced, the highest grades of paper pass at rather easier rates; while on second and third rate names there is no change. The best double name mercantile paper may be quoted at 9@12 ₰ cent., with exceptions at 15 ₰ cent.; and prime single names 12@20 ₰ cent., with rare exceptions at 10 ₰ cent.

—Government bonds are rapidly getting back to the ruling prices a year ago. The *World* says the New York market continues to be freely supplied by the sales of investors who are disposing of their five-twenty bonds, and in many cases they invest the proceeds in first-class railway mortgages paying gold interest. There was an active business in the Union and Central and Western Pacific bonds. Some considerable amounts of Central Pacific were bought by several of our most cautious New York capitalists for investment. Government bonds are still stronger in Europe, and there is an increasing demand for them. In France, a preference securities are becoming better known and more popular, more especially in government securities and in the Belgian railroads. A private letter from an influential gentleman perfectly conversant with American finances, at present on a visit to Paris, contains the following encouraging view of the national credit: "But one thing is patent to everybody here (in Paris)—American securities, and especially governments, are rapidly growing in the public favor, and a new funding loan will go at 4½ per cent. with a rush. The French and English papers are also discussing the funding question daily, and I have not yet seen an article (and I have read fifty) in which our ability to fund our debt at that rate is even questioned."

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	117¾	117¾	117
U. S. Bonds '62	114½	114½	114
U. S. Bonds '64	112¾	112¾	112
U. S. Bonds '65	112½	112½	112
U. S. Bonds '65, new	114½	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds '67	115	115	115
U. S. Bonds '68	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	124½	124½	124½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 26.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	124⅝	124¼	...	⅜
U. S. Bonds, 1881	117¾	117¾	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	114¾	114	...	¾
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	112	112	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	112¾	112½	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, new iss., '65	115	114¾	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115¼	115	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	115	114¾	...	¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107¾	107¾	...	...

The *World* of yesterday remarks that the stock market has shown the curious contrast of great heaviness and decline in Lake Shore, while Northwest common was held up by the "bull" party, who immediately bought a large amount of stock against "puts" from the Hon. Dan. Drew. The "bull" party in Northwest have had to buy much more long stock than they calculated upon, and Drew is only one large holder who could have supplied the market with the quantity placed upon it yesterday and to-day. The usual course of these operations against "puts" is as to who can unload first, and then the price declines sharply, and the Northwest stock is in a dangerous condition to sell short; but the present eight policy engineered by the "bulls" is inviting for the holders of long stock to sell and realize before the decline comes, when the clique has sold out. The anomaly of "bull" movements in the Stock Exchange, when the general tendency of prices all over the country is downwards, unsettles confidence among money lenders in regard to the future course of prices on the Stock Exchange. The bankruptcy of the "bull" clique in Northwest, a few months after attempt to carry up the price of Pacific mail, are fresh in the memory of brokers and money lenders, who are acting with extreme caution. The decline in the price of gold to 125, with its heaviness and downward tendency, is certain to bring down all greenback quotations. It is stated that Secretary Boutwell will sell $2,000,000 of gold on December 1st, and $6,000,000 of bonds. In January, the interest-about $2,000,000 in gold—is due, and the glut of gold on the market is expected by government to bring down the price of gold to 115 to 110. In the face of this government policy, and calls for lower gold, the attempt to advance greenback prices is against the natural current. It is likely to end in the same way as the "bull" operations in September. The public who hold stocks can avail themselves of the advantage to sell and realize at the present high prices engineered by the clique. The Vanderbilt stocks are dull and lower. The general market is neglected.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

November 26, 1869.	10 00	11 10	12 00	1 2	3 4	00
	M	M	M	P M	P M	M
New York Central	175¾	176	175¾	176	176	178
Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28	28	28
Hudson river	107¾	...	...	106	...	105
Harlem	132	...	...	131½	...	...
Reading	99	...	...	99	99¼	99
Mich. Central	130	...	...	129	...	...
Michigan Southern	88¾	...	...	88¼	88¾	87¾
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾	...	...	87¾	...	87¾
Chicago and Northwestern	74¾	75	75¼	74¾	74¾	74¾
do preferred	89¾	...	...	89¾	...	...
Rock Island	103¼	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	104
Toledo and Wabash	67	...	...	67	...	67
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	84	...	...	84	...	...
St. Paul	37	...	...	37	...	37
St. Paul, preferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Wayne	87¾	...	...	87¾	...	87¾
Chicago and Alton	129	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	...	...	29¾	...	30
Western Union Telegraph	34¾	...	...	34¾	...	34¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	...	...	57¾	...	57¾
Adams Express	57¾	...	...	57¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo Express	18	...	...	18	...	...
American M. U. Express	35	...	...	35	...	...
United States Express	92	...	...	92	92¼	92¼
Merchants Union Express	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold	124⅝	124¾	124¾	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	175¾	176	¼	...
Erie	28¾	28	...	¾
Hudson River	106¾	105	...	1¾
Harlem	132	131½	...	½
Reading	99	99	...	...
Mich. Central	130	129	...	1
Mich. Southern	88¾	87¾	...	1
Illinois Central	...	...	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	87¾	87¾	...	...
Chicago and North.	74¾	74¾	...	...
do preferred	89¾	89¾	...	...
Rock Island	103¾	104	¼	...
St. Paul	68	67	...	1
do preferred	89¾	89¾	...	...
Tol. and Wabash	68	67	...	1
Fort Wayne	88¾	87¾	¼	...
Chicago and Alton	129	129	...	...
Ohio and Miss.	29¾	29¾	...	...
Western U. Tel.	34¾	34¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	57¾	57¾	¼	...
Adams Express	57¾	57¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	18	18	...	...
American M. U. Ex.	35	35	...	...
United States Ex.	92¾	92¾	...	...
Merch. U. Ex.	94	...	...	...

—On the basis hitherto announced for the various consolidations of railways from New York to Chicago, the roads combined therein, to-wit: the Hudson River, New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western, stand at about $88,000 per mile in bond and share capital. To pay seven per cent. on this amount at the rate of thirty-five per cent. of earnings net, the gross income of the whole concern must be about $16,000 per mile; not excessive for a trunk line, but enormous for a combination which embraces 2,936 miles of railway. Can the expected profit on the commodities carried be absorbed in the cost of transportation.

Now, whether the Western traffic will wish to be taxed for the capital in the roads from Chicago eastward in its present measure of expansion, or whether they will prefer to provide their own road to New York, is a question interesting alike to the managers and shareholders in the companies we have named and to the vast class of producers and shippers who employ the means of transportation between the mid-west and the wheat fields of the Mississippi valley.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, November 26, 1869. }

There is very little new or interesting to report in regard to trade. It is only moderately active, and prices are without much change.

We quote as follows, the current wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prices range from $2 50@3 75 ₰ barrel or fair to very choice.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote sales at 75@85c ₰ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll may be quoted at 35@36c ₰ lb., and extra do. at 37@38c.

EGGS—Sales of fresh packed at 37@38c ₰ doz.

HEANS—Sales of good to choice small white at from $2 50@3 00 ₰ bush.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—We quote new sugar cured shoulders at 17½c ₰ lb. No new hams or sides in the market in quantity to give quotations, Dried beef—plain sugar cured 20c, Lard in tierces 17½@18c, and in buckets 19@19½c ₰ lb. Mess pork $32 75 ₰ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at $1 05@1 10 ₰ bush.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@16 ₰ bbl as to quality, the latter figure for very choice cultivated, and but few selling at the latter figure. Mince Meat—We quote Bimm's eminence meat at 16c by firkin or barrel.

CIDER—We quote at 5 50 @6 50 ₰ bbl as to quality and size of barrel. Receipts good.

CHEESE—The market is quiet but firm. We quote Western Reserve at 18c; Hamburg at 18½c; White Dutchess, at 19c; Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 21c; Switzer 20@22c, and Limburger 18@20c ₰ lb.

HAY—Sales of choice timothy wagons at $18@21 ton, as to quality.

HOPS—Sales at $12@14 ₰ ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote new dried apples at 7@8c ₰ lb; dried peaches at 11½@13c ₰ qr for halves, quarters 9@10c ₰ lb, and inspected 13@15c ₰ lb. We quote peas at $2 50 ₰ bushel, and blackberries at 15@16c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—Demand good. We quote No. 1 at $1 42½@1 45, and No. 2 $1 05 ₰ gallon.

HONEY—We quote at 30@35c ₰ lb.

HOGS—Sales in a retail way of dressed at $11 25@12 50 ₰ cwt.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Live chickens sell by the coop at 55@60c ₰ pair as to quality; dressed with entrails out at 12@13c ₰ lb, dressed thrown in 14@15c; dressed ducks 16c ₰ lb; dressed geese 75c@$1 00 each; quails ₰ dozen $2 75@3 00; wild ducks ₰ dozen $1 50@2 00, and venison saddles at 25c ₰ lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₰ cwt.

ONIONS—Market dull, with sales of good to choice at 75@90c ₰ bush.

POTATOES—There is more inquiry for potatoes, and peachblows are selling at 55@60c ₰ bush. In the retail way the country wagons at 60@65c ₰ bush.. Jersey sweets are scarce and a choice article commands $5 25@5 50 ₰ barrel.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 60c for No. 1 geese feathers, and for good to prime 50@55c ₰ lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₰ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₰ barrel.

WHISKEY—We quote highwines at $1 05; common rectified, $1 06; proof rectified at 21 1/2; corn whisky $1 7/8 old Monongahela, two years old $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $2 50 ₰ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₰ gallon.

LIME—We quote Eastern white lime at $1 75, and Kentucky selling at $2 25 ₰ barrel.

SEED—We quote flax seed at $2 40 ₰ bush, clover and timothy seed is nominal in price, but the former quoted at $7 00@8 00 ₰ bush., and the latter at $4 50@5 00 ₰ bush.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, and but a moderate local demand for the best grades of family flour, which is rather scarce. Common and fair grades are entirely nominal in price.

SPRING FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 75 ₰ cwt.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₰ cwt, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market continues inactive. We quote red winter wheat nominally $1 15@1 18 ₰ bush, as to quality. New corn on the track is selling at 70@75c ₰ bush, and prime old yellow ear or shelled 80@85c ₰ bush. Good to very choice rye on the track commands 95@$1 00 ₰ bush, and some choice in Elevator is held at $1 05@1 10 ₰ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal, from $1 10 ₰ bush up to $1 20 as to quality, the latter figure for Canadian choice.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY MORNING, November 27, 1869. }

There is a marked falling off in the demand for raw irons, indicating most clearly that the season of activity in merchant iron and nails is drawing to a close.

Consumption of raw irons yet continues large, most of the mills being in full operation, but proprietors generally report a rapid decline in the volume of orders for their product.

Receipts of western forge irons continue light, which is partly owing to the lack of transporting facilities; but in anthracite descriptions receipts during the last fortnight have been relatively large, and under consideration pressure to sell quotations of fully $1 00 a ton on last week's rates have been offered by anxious holders to induce buyers.

In foundry irons there is but little doing. The offerings embrace but little strictly first class sorts, but in medium and low grade descriptions stocks are increasing and prices weak.

To sum up, we report generally a fairly active consumption at only moderately well sustained prices for raw irons, and a prospective falling off in demand for manufactured products.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

50 tons clear white and mottled, to arrive	$38 50—4 mos.
50 tons strictly medium grey, to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
151 tons strictly medium, from yard	37 50—4 mos.
100 tons strictly medium, at Rochester	38 75—4 mos.
40 tons strictly medium, from yard	37 50—4 mos.
60 tons strictly medium, from yard	37 75—5 mos.
200 tons strictly medium, to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
100 tons strictly medium	37 50—4 mos.
360 tons strictly medium, at furnace	35 00—4 mos.
100 tons strictly medium, to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
50 tons do do	37 50—4 mos.
500 tons strictly medium, at furnace	35 00—4 mos.
400 tons white and mottled, at furnace	34 00—4 mos.
170 tons white and mottled, inferior	32 00—30 d's
100 tons inferior common for rails	31 50—60 d's
100 tons cold short	38 00—4 mos.
100 tons white with neutral ore	39 00—4 mos.
10 tons nitrative with neutral, No. 1 foundry	45 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 3 medium neutral	$38 00—6 mos.
100 tons No. 3 good neutral	38 00—6 mos.
50 tons No. 2 neutral	41 00—6 mos.
50 tons No. 3 mottled neutral	37 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 3 white neutral	34 00—cash.
10 tons mottled cold short	priv. terms.
10 tons white cold short	priv. terms.
200 tons white cold short	priv. terms.
60 tons mottled cold short	priv. terms.
50 tons Forge for cold short	30 00—4 mos.
100 tons grey forge mottled	39 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 3 forge	33 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 2 foundry	41 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 2 foundry	41 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 2 foundry	42 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	44 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	44 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	43 00—cash.
10 tons No. 3 neutral forge	32 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	42 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 3 neutral forge	34 00—4 mos.
100 tons neutral forge	39 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

15 tons Iron Mountain, Missouri, cold blast	$60 00—4 mos.
55 tons Irondale, hot blast	52 00—4 mos.
250 tons Tollhouse, Superior, No. 1	50 00—5 mos.
160 tons Pennsylvania forge	35 00—4 mos.
36 tons Tennessee, cold blast	50 00—5 mos.
50 tons Hanging Rock No. 2 foundry	37 00@38 00—4 mos.
30 tons Iron Mountain, foundry, hot blast	51 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Iron, Coal and Coke for the Week Ending, Nov. 26.

Canal.	Tons.
R. S. Tuttle to Nimick & Co	65
Keoshue to Nimick & Co	50
Thompson to Nimick & Co	50
Monitor to Nimick & Co	25
Wm. Metcalf to Nimick & Co	60
W. S. Marquis to Nimick & Co	60
Mahnsky to Nimick & Co	60
Cavo to Nimick & Co	60
Champion to Nimick & Co	70
Monitor to Nimick & Co	40
Frances to Nimick & Co	61
Way to Nimick & Co	62
Wm. Wright to Nimick & Co	61
Geo. R. Tuttle to Nimick & Co	66
Geo. Metcalf to Nimick & Co	60
McGivern to Nimick & Co	65
Antoinette to Nimick & Co	63
M. S. Marquis to Nimick & Co	62
Van Tassel to Nimick & Co	60
Total	1,113

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO. LOSSES.	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Coleman, Rahm & Co, m	2
Bellaire, O. R. R.	1	Bryan & Caughey, m	3
Pitts Iron & Co, m	2	T Moorhead, m	2
Lindsey & McC, m	2	Graff, Byers & Co, p	1
Superior Iron Mills, m	1	Loomis & Colford, m	1
Total	15		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal	4	J Reamer, m	1
Bellaire, O. R. R.	1	John Moorhead, metal	9
Bryan & Caughey, m	5		

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Graff, B & Co, m	15	Graff, Bennett & Co, o	10
Total	25		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Brown & Co, m	1	McKnight & Co, m	2
Total	3		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, b	2	McKnight, P & Co, m	2
J Reamer, ore	1	Dilworth, P & Co, ore	2
Park, Bro. & Co, coal	1	Everson, P & Co, o	1
Zug & Co, ore	1	Coleman, R & Co, b	1
Total	15		

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY MORNING, November 27, 1869. }

There has been considerable activity in the crude oil market to-day, the sales reported to us aggregating 10,000 barrels, mostly seller's option all 1869, at the same figures which ruled yesterday. The demand for this delivery continues, all "gilt-edged" contracts being readily taken by purchasers. Oil of 40 to 47 gravity, seller all 1869, is offering at 16½c, but without finding buyers. During the forenoon oil deliverable at the seller's option at any time between January 1st and July 1st, 1870, sold at 16½c, but this afternoon a similar contract was sold at 14½c. Spot oil is held at 17c, but buyers decline to purchase at that figure. The market for refined oil, has been quiet during the day, and for spot and November deliveries the feeling has been one of decided weakness. For some days past No. 1 has been delivered by pipe connection, by joboers, at 17½c, but this afternoon a similar contract was sold at 14½c. Spot oil is held at 17c, but buyers decline to purchase at that figure. The market for refined oil, has been quiet during the day, and for spot and November deliveries the feeling has been one of decided weakness. For some days past No. 1 has been delivered by pipe connection, by jobb

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice.

	Cents.
Collins & Co., C. E., New York	1
Herer, John, Penn station, Pa.	3
McNeil, Hugh R., Dallas, Va.	3
Reed, Miss Lydia G., Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	3
O'Keefe, Cornell S., Rochester, N. Y.	3
Sheddle, Jessey, Warwick, Ohio	3
Stewart, Miss M., Philadelphia	3
Wilson, John J., Rock Point, Pa.	3

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

Committee of Lawyers Appointed.

We are indebted to C. Hasbrouck, Esq., for the following report of the meeting of the Judges and members of the Bar, relative to the revision of the civil code, to which reference was made on Thursday morning:

On motion of David D. Bruce, Esq., Hon. Moses Hampton was called to the chair, and C. Hasbrouck, Esq., appointed Secretary.

Judge Hampton, the Chairman, stated the object of the meeting to be to confer with the Hon. David Derrickson, Chairman of the Commission on the Civil Code, and, at the request of Judge Derrickson, to suggest any matters that the Judges or members of the Bar might deem proper for reference to the revision of the laws.

Judge Derrickson was present, and stated his desire to learn the wishes of the judges and members of the bar, in relation to any change in the organization of the Courts, or other matters which might come before the commission. He observed that the labors of the Judges of the Supreme Court were constantly increasing with the increase of wealth and population of the State, while the number of judges in that Court remained the same as it was forty years ago, when the business of that Court was but a small part of what it is at present. That at that present term, the Supreme Court would have to leave a large number of cases undisposed of for want of time. He stated that the commission would report to the Legislature in 1871.

Mr. Swartzwelder moved that a committee of ten be appointed by the chairman to take into consideration the matters suggested, whereupon the Chairman, Judge Hampton, appointed the following committee: Marshall Swartzwelder, Thomas MacConnell, C. B. M. Smith, Robert Woods, Thomas M. Marshall, S. A. Purviance, M. W. Acheson, T. B. Hamilton, Thomas Ewing, B. F. Lucas.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

Villianous Conduct.

William *alias* "Snibs" Arnold, and William John Robinson have met with fresh grief, their latest misfortune occurring in Allegheny city. It seems from the allegations of Mrs. Georgia Reynolds, that the accused came to her house on Church avenue, Allegheny city, about five o'clock yesterday morning, while she was in bed and asleep, and willfully and maliciously broke down two of the doors of deponents dwelling, and also damaged the ceiling. Robinson, on being notified of the information, came to the Mayor's office and entered bail for a hearing on Monday. He emphatically denies that he was at the house yesterday morning. Arnold has not yet been arrested, but a warrant is out for him.

The same prosecutrix also made information before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, previous to preferring the information before Mayor Brush, charging the accused with disorderly conduct. Arnold was arrested and fined twenty-five dollars and costs, which he paid and was released. Robinson was not before Mayor Drum on that charge.

"Snibbs" is very unfortunate, he having been arrested during the early part of the week and released by Chief Hague, who gave him four days time to leave the city. His days of grace were up yesterday, and he gave out that he would leave at 2:30 A. M. this morning. It is more than likely he will unless the officer having the warrant get his grappling irons on him.

Since the above was placed in type, we have been informed that after paying the fine at the Allegheny police office, "Snibbs" went back to the house of the prosecutrix and proceeded again to force an entrance. It is further stated that a woman named Beech, residing next door, also assisted "Snibbs," when the police appeared and arrested both of them, taking the woman, who was almost in a nude state, through the public streets to the Allegheny lock-up. "Snibbs" paid another fine of twenty-five dollars and was released. The woman was charged in custody until she gets sober. Last evening about seven o'clock the Pittsburgh police arrested "Snibbs" on Liberty avenue, on information for malicious mischief, and after considerable trouble got the "bad man" safely where he was locked up for a hearing this morning.

Farewell Sermon.

Some three months since the congregation of the First Christian Church, Washington, D. C., extended a call to the Rev. Robert O. A. Bartholomew, pastor of the Hazelwood Christian Chapel. Mr. Bartholomew has finally accepted the call, and will leave for his new field of labor, Providence permitting, next Tuesday evening. During the year which Mr. Bartholomew has had charge of the church at Hazelwood, he has been indefatigable in his efforts to build up a congregation, and how far his energies have been attended with success may be judged from the fact that fifty-two members have been added to the church during his ministrations, and the church generally is in a prosperous condition. Mr. Bartholomew will deliver his farewell sermon on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, and immediately upon the conclusion of the services the new pastor, Rev. S. Hallam, of Nashville, will be installed. The services on Saturday evening will therefore be unusually interesting, with the increase of wealth and population of the State, while the number of judges in that Court remained the same as it was forty years ago, when the business of that Court was but a small part of what it is at present. That at that present term, the Supreme Court would have to leave a large number of cases undisposed of for want of time. He stated that the commission would report to the Legislature in 1871.

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The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

CANE PRESENTATION.

State Treasurer Mackey the Recipient—The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Last evening a large number of the most prominent citizens of Pittsburgh assembled at McGinley's, on Wood street, to present a cane to Hon. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer.

The meeting was organized by calling Hon. James A. Negley, M. C., to the chair, and electing Hon. Jared M. Brush, A. P. Barr, of the *Post*, Andrew Scott and B. Rafferty Vice Presidents. Messrs. Hugh McMaster and James S. Patterson, Esqs., were chosen Secretaries.

John C. McCarthy, Esq., on behalf the company assembled then presented Mr. Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer, with a magnificent gold headed cane, as a testimonial of the respect of the citizens of this city.

W. D. Moore, Esq., responded on behalf of the recipient in his usual eloquent style, after which the entire company sat down to an elegant banquet, prepared by Mr. McGinley. The viands were fresh partakens of, after which toasts and speeches were the order.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., offered as a toast, "The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad," to which Mr. John H. Page, Jr., the affable and efficient Secretary and Treasurer of the company, responded. He said he was glad to be present to do honor to such a worthy official as Mr. Mackey, whose honesty, faithfulness and fidelity could not be questioned. He regretted the absence of the President of the company, Mr. Hughart, but said he was glad to hear the gentleman address so favorably of the road. He hoped before many months passed away, to see all the gentlemen there assembled present at a similar occasion in Cumberland and Baltimore. He was loudly applauded on the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. Moreland now offered a toast, "The Sinking Fund," observing he was glad to know that a citizen of Pittsburgh had been made the honorable custodian of millions of the State money. He concluded by wishing that he might be his own successor in the Legislature the coming year.

Mr. Howard said he would cheerfully give Mr. Mackey his vote (applause), and he knew Mr. Mackey would have the cordial support of the Allegheny county delegation, because they knew of his competency and worthiness. Mr. Howard also said that he would vote for any measure looking to the enhancement of the interests or the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and that every possible facility should be afforded them for the completion and extension of the road.

Mr. Page felt that he could not keep his seat after such assurances of help from Mr. Howard. He said that every gentleman present was aware of the obstacles they had encountered in keeping the road in existence and what difficulties had been experienced before they were overcome. The completion of the Connellsville Railroad will not only afford an Eastern outlet but also a Western outlet—not only to the water but to the great West. The railroad is just now entering upon its prosperity, and he trusted that the advantages and benefits of the Pittsburgh road would soon be enjoyed. (Applause.)

Mr. Mackey replied to the toast offered by Mr. Moreland, returning thanks for the compliment paid, and stated that he wished he could think he was deserving of it. He would endeavor to discharge the duties faithfully and if possible merit the recognition of his fellow citizens.

Hon. Russell Errett was now called upon for a speech, and in replying, paid the Treasurer a high compliment, and spoke favorably of the Connellsville Railroad.

Speeches were afterwards delivered by Messrs. Thos. Davies, T. F. Houston and others and at a late hour the party dispersed, evidently well pleased with the affair.

The cane was gotten up by Moyran & Seidle, jewelers, Fifth avenue, and is a beautiful specimen of workmanship. It is of black ebony wood with a massive gold head, on which is inscribed the following: "Presented to Hon. R. W. Mackey by his fellow citizens, as a token of esteem. Pittsburgh, November, 1869."

COUNTERFEIT SHOVER ARRESTED.

His Plan of Operations.

Yesterday morning a police officer from Titusville arrived in this city, having in his custody a prisoner named E. C. Hallett alias A. R. Davis, whom he lodged in jail on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner F. L. Seely, of Crawford county, on a charge of dealing in counterfeit United States notes. The information was made by S. Benson, an operative of the Treasury Department, and charges the accused with circulating counterfeit notes, and offering to sell counterfeit "greenbacks" in the month of October last; also, that in the in his possession counterfeit currency, with intent to defraud the United States. Deputy Commissioner Seely could not conduct the examination himself, but the absence of the witnesses, and in default of $1,200 bail Hallett was committed for a hearing in the United States Court room, in the Sixth ward this city.

Hallett's plan of operations is thus described: He would advertise in country papers that he could put parties in the way of making money very fast, that the business was easy, &c., &c. Those who were curious enough in the matter to answer the advertisement, would then be informed that he would sell them one hundred dollars of United States currency that would defy detection for twenty days, and the party liked the terms and wanted to engage in the business, the trade would be made, the bills delivered, and when the money was in hands, who gave the necessary information to the authorities, and secured his arrest.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

FRIDAY, November 26, 1869.—Court met at ten o'clock, when the following business was transacted:

Fuller vs. Kelsey, Clarion county. Judgment affirmed, Opinion by Read, J.

Syracuse Plitbole Oil Company vs. Carothers, Venango county. Order granting a new trial reversed and set aside, and the motion to quash the writ of error overruled, and the record remitted to be proceeded in according to law. *Per curiam.*

Wm. A. Shinn, of Pittsburgh, on motion of James A. Lowrie, Esq., and Wm. A. Leggate, counsel of L. B. Duff, were duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

Kough's appeal, Westmoreland county. Argued by Patterson and Watson, for appelants, and by Foster and Logan, contra.

Hoevler vs. Muegin, Allegheny county. Writ quashed.

On application of Attorney General Brewster the Court granted a writ of *quo warranto* directed to the Sheriff of Luzerne county, for the purpose of commanding of John N. Conyngham to appear and answer by what authority he holds and exercises the rights of the office of Recorder of the Mayor's court of the city of Scranton. The writ was returnable on the second Monday of March, 1870.

Court then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday of January, 1870.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, November 26, 1869.—In the case of Whigham vs. the owners of the steam tug Kangaroo, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,225.

Court resumed the trial of the case of Alexander Patterson vs. James Gillespie, reported yesterday. The case went to the jury, but no verdict had been rendered at adjournment.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

FRIDAY, November 26, 1869.—The case of Wilson vs. Adams, reported yesterday, was concluded. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of Reed & McCloy vs. the owners of the steamboat Eagle. This was an action to recover for work done and materials furnished. On trial.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

COMMON CASES.

There were several common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, the majority of the offenders being sent to jail.

AN EX-POLICEMAN FINED.

Mayor Brush yesterday fined Geo. B. McKee, an ex-policemen, $25 and costs for quarreling with an Alderman of the Seventh ward. He has the fine and went on his way.

THE JAIL A PLACE OF SAFETY.

Yesterday afternoon a man named John McCloskey called at the Mayor's office and stated that there were a dozen of malicious men after him in East Liberty, trying to kill him. He desired to be sent to jail, where he knew his safety would be insured. He was accordingly sent up for ten days.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

FINAL HEARING.

John Kenaram, against whom there are two informations for larceny, preferred by N. Gallagher, a pawn broker of the Ninth ward, had a final hearing before Alderman Taylor yesterday, and was committed in default of bail to answer both charges. It will be remembered Kenarem was detected in the act of stealing a watch from Gallagher, and a subsequent search of his premises resulted in the finding of three other watches stolen from Gallinger, and a second information was made. The evidence against the accused is conclusive, and conviction is certain.

[Before Alderman Shore.]

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

A. J. Higby made information before Alderman Shore, yesterday, charging two men named Sirley and Kearcher, saloon keepers of Birmingham, with selling liquor on Sunday. Warrants have been issued.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

Mary Ann Daly charged Charlotte Comain with malicious mischief, alleging that she threw ashes in a yard where she was drying clothes to the injury of the same. Warrant issued.

The Late Murder.

Thomas J. Campbell, now confined in jail for brutally murdering his wife some weeks since, the horrors of which are still fresh in the minds of the public, takes his imprisonment very light heartedly. He does not talk at all about the murder, and when the subject is introduced seems to think the death of his wife an unimportant event, and his imprisonment for the murder only a myth. His conduct really justifies such conclusions. He is very communicative on other subjects, but talks in a rambling manner—same as he did when first arrested and confined in the lockup. To the Warden of the jail and several reporters, Campbell yesterday stated that he expected to eat his dinner on Christmas outside of the jail, meaning thereby that he would be free by that time. This is but a fair specimen of his conversation.

J. HYATT SMITH.—There was another large and intelligent audience at the Academy of Music last evening, to hear J. Hyatt Smith's lecture on "From the Pope to the Pyramids." The subject was an interesting one, and was ably handled by Mr. Smith, who is a very entertaining lecturer. All present were highly pleased with the lecture. Mr. Smith has consented to deliver a lecture on Monday evening, in the chapel of the First Baptist Church, Fourth avenue, between Grant and Ross streets, when his subject will be "Whitfield, Spurgeon and Beecher Contrasted and Compared." He will handle this subject in an interesting manner.

A BANJOIST IN A HOT PLACE.—Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, Mr. J. H. Cone, banjoist, who occupies room 17, Red Lion Hotel, was awakened from his slumbers by a stifling sensation, and on getting his eyes opened discovered that the bed clothes were on fire and the room filled with smoke. Gasping for breath, he made a dash at the window, and the fresh air revived him. The noise of breaking glass attracted the attention of the night clerk, who, on repairing to the room, and discovering the situation there, procured some water and extinguished the fire. It is not known how the fire originated.

FARM FOR SALE.—We refer such of our readers as contemplate the purchase of a farm to the advertisement in another column. The farm in question is in a high state of cultivation, has a comfortable dwelling house, two barns, two orchards in a thriving condition, with abundance of wood and coal. The terms are reasonable. Persons desiring further information concerning location and terms will apply to S. T. Meller, No. 27 Sixth street.

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY LECTURES.—Rev. Geo P. Hays will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening, on "Pending Politico-Religious Questions," in Dr. J. B. Clark's church, corner Stockton avenue and Sandusky streets. The subject is a live one, and will command a large audience to hear it.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular meeting of the City Councils will be held at two o'clock Monday afternoon.

CORNER STONE RELIC.

Old Trinity and the Masons.

In demolishing the walls of old Trinity Episcopal Church, Sixth avenue, preparatory to laying the foundation of the new edifice, the "corner stone" was discovered and unearthed, and was examined with intense interest and curiosity by those who had the opportunity to do so. It had been laid with Masonic ceremonies on the first day of May, 1824. In the crypt of the stone was found a large brass plate, which had evidently covered the opening, and two or three silver coins. No papers of any kind were found, as they had been destroyed by the water which had found its way into the opening. The brass plate was considerably corroded on one side, but on the other the inscriptions are in an excellent state of preservation, and will be preserved with great care, and will be deposited in the corner stone of the new building. It is also proposed to have some impressions printed from the plate. We give below the inscription:

THIS CORNER STONE OF
TRINITY CHURCH
Was laid on the first day of May.
A. D., 1824, A. L. 5822, by
MAGNUS M. MURRAY, Esq.,
D. D. Grand Master of Masons, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, assisted by his Brethren of the City of Pittsburgh and vicinity.
REV. JOHN H. HOPKINS, Rector.
DR. PETER MOWRY,
THOMAS MURRAY, Esq., } Wardens.

VESTRY.

Nath. Holmes, Abner Barker
Chas. L. Volz, Peter Bard,
Geo. Poe, Sr., John D. Davis,
Alex. Johnston, Jr., And. L. Kerr,
Jas. Correy, David Holmes.
Oliver Ormsby, M. S. Mason.

Committee.

THOS. LEGGETT, Principal Arc't,
(Plate made by John)
Gallagher, Engraved
(by Wm. Savoy.)

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Henry Snively, Esq., County Recorder, on Friday, November 26th, 1869:

Philip Pistil to Joseph Traeger; November 30, 1866; lot near Jane street, Ormsby borough, 20 by 100 feet.....$500

Philip Pistil to John Shaffer; lot on alley near Jane street, Ormsby borough, 20 by 100 feet. Same date.....$500

James Larkin to John Sally; November 3, 1869; lot on Beaver street, Allegheny, 28 by 140 feet, with buildings.....$600

Elizabeth F. Denny to Wm. S. Dixon; November 22, 1869; lot in the Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, 24 feet on Smallman street, by 120 feet deep.....$1

Elizabeth Boggs to School Directors of Lower St. Clair township; half an acre on the Coal Hill and Lower St. Clair road.....$1

W. M. Tyler to John W. Butler; October 21, 1869; 20 feet on Harrison street by 100 feet deep, Seventeenth ward.....$2,150

J. B. Hammere to Robert H. Kerr; November 8, 1869; lot in Wilkensburg, 33 by 120 feet...$975

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of sixty-nine dollars from Rev. Wm. J. Reid, the proceeds of a collection taken up on Thanksgiving Day, at a Union meeting of the First, Second and Third United Presbyterian Churches of this city.

MRS. LEVI WADE, Secretary.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH, of New York, will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the First Baptist church, Fourth avenue, between Grant and Ross streets. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½. A cordial invitation is extended to all who desire to be present.

NEW ORGAN.—The First Presbyterian church (Rev. S. F. Scovel,) have decided to purchase a splendid new organ, to cost $10,000.

LEFT FOR HOME.—The Judges of the Supreme Court, having finished up the business of the term, yesterday left for their homes.

Hernia or Rupture.

The importance of a good and properly fitting truss is so well known to need very little advice from us. They can be had and supplied at every conceivable price, at the well known great medicine store of Dr. Keyser, 167 Liberty street.

A Sound System.

Nine times out of ten, the secret underlying the success of our prominent business houses is to be found in a thorough system. System is indispensable to the continued prosperity of any business. This is now more apparent than in the management of the wholesale and retail grocery business. J. Rohen, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny, has adopted a sound system in the wholesale and retail grocery trade, in the 90th ward, and it is prominent rule in this house. The finest teas in the market can be obtained at 60 at the very lowest prices for cash. The stock of general-groceries on hand in Mr. Rohen's establishment is not excelled by that of any other house in the city. His selection of teas and spices, in particular, embrace the very best. The best prices are paid for country dried fruits, and prompt attention and a desire to accommodate purchasers being a noticeable feature. Wholesale dealers will find it to their interests visit the Rock Front. Private consumers can always rely upon securing choice and general groceries free from adulteration. Mr. Rohen's business operations on the system of securing and selling the best the market affords. Our readers on the West Side will do well to bear this fact in mind.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

A Fair Test.

One of the fair tests that can be applied to a sewing machine is to submit it to the hands of those familiar with the various machines in the market, and who can have no interest in the result further than to secure fineness and excellence in the work. Provided the operator has had unusual opportunities for acquiring a correct notion of mechanical principles, the test is all the fairer—there will be less likelihood of jumping to conclusions or to ignorance or misapprehension of the principles involved. Such a test—the only fair and impartial test—has proved that the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing Machine is without a superior, nothing in addition to the entire range of needle work that it cannot accomplish with the same certainty and to be able even to these best acquainted, with that modern marvel—a perfect sewing machine. James Espy, agent, No. 12 Fifth avenue.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Dexter Washing Machine.

This machine is now only "at work," when every body will be convinced that it is precisely the thing needed to relieve a family from an immense amount of drudgery.

If not satisfied you need not keep it after you do a washing.

R. H. Long, Agent,
No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Girls wanted for general housework,
At No. 12 Federal street.

Girls furnished on short notice for general housework, and sewing girls also boys for stores,
At No. 12 Federal street.

New Declaration of Independence.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a lady to buy a sewing machine, she realizes the fact that she is endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, a reasonable amount of liberty, the pursuit of a husband, and the possession of a Wheeler & Wilson machine. And the last is by no means the least, as we can convince you if you'll call at 116 Market street.

Queensware

Dealers in this article need not complain of not being able to procure a good article of queensware or Bristolware at a reasonable price, as Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., of this city, are manufacturing goods in this line of a quality equal to any imported wares brought to this city. Their warehouse at No. 363 Liberty street, is well stocked with goods of their manufacture, to which the attention of retail dealers is directed.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

The Remarkable Properties of Brown's Bronchial Troches

Have been thoroughly tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those who, from Pulmonary, Bronchial, or Asthmatic complaints, require them. For coughs and colds they are efficacious.

Phrenology.

Fowler & Wells at Lafayette Hall day and evening, will, for a few days longer make examinations with charts and full written descriptions, what to do and how to rise in the world, explained. tf

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet, and patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. s

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

We Live in Three Climates.

In this country we have at different seasons of the year, the temperature of three climates. Our springs and autumns have a softness and mildness that belong only to the temperate zone; our mid-summer days are tropical, and our winters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit in only the year, are upon the whole conducive to health and long life, but they tend to entail upon us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of a care and the use of a proper antidote when the system is predisposed to contract them. The chief and most annoying of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which, since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years age, has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the spring and fall, but more especially in the fall, the symptoms of dyspepsia are generally aggravated. The profuse expenditure of the animal fluids under the burning sun of summer, is followed by leaves the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will rouse it from the lethargy and brace and invigorate without irritating or inflaming it. This tonic has been provided in the wonderful vegetable preparation which has replaced in a great measure, all the old palliatives formerly prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that the disorder could not be cured. The success of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dispepsia, acute or chronic, has effectually exploded the fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

Hostetter's Bitters

At Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth avenue.

Duff's College.

No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Oldest Mercantile College
IN AMERICA.

And the ONLY one in which Bookkeeping, in all its branches is taught from Harper & Bro.'s new edition of Duff's 15 ckkeeping by teachers of business experience.

Daily instruction in PENMANSHIP, by WM. H. DUFF.

For our large 16 p. p. Quarto Circular, containing full particulars, address

CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary,
DUFF'S COLLEGE.

☞ Evening Class from 7 to 9 o'clock. d*s

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, November 28, 1869:

LADIES' LIST.

Ames Mrs Julia
Abraham Kat
Adams Mrs Nancy
Allman Miss Ella
Agee Miss Henry
Abrahams Miss Annie
Anderson Mrs L A
Arnold Mrs Maria
Barton Mrs Ann
Baker Miss
Baker Miss D L
Beem Lillie
Bell Mrs Ella K
Beard Miss T J
Berton Mrs Lee
Beckett Miss L
Bennett Mrs Ann
Carr Miss Lottie
Bittle Mrs Ruth A
Bloomer Mrs C
Black Miss Mame
Boyle Miss Sarah
Booth Mrs H
Borland Mrs L J
Bradford Mary
Bradbury Mrs E
Brice Mrs Mary E
Brown Mrs H H
Byrner Miss M
Burk Lucy
Campbell Mrs D
Cluney Miss
Carothers Mrs
Clark Mrs Sarah
Connelly Mrs R
Crooker Mrs Ann
Crehan Miss
Crumbaker Miss
Crinkshank Mrs A
Crawford Miss
Critchlow Mrs J
Davidson Mrs W J
Davison Rosella
Dames Margaret
Derrella Mrs M J
Dodds Milo G
Ellis Mrs J R
Flintenfield Miss Felene
Fisher Miss E
Foster Miss
Forest Miss F
Fay Miss Mattie
Fox Sarah
Good Mrs R
Gorman Mrs Mary
Graham Clay
Griffith Miss L
Hamilton Mrs M M
Hanrahan Julia
Hair Miss Ann E
Harrighton Miss Lizzie
Hell Miss J H
Hill Miss
Holmgren H A
Howard Mrs L
Hunt Miss P
Hunsberger Miss Jailis
Hunsberger Miss Jailis
Jackson Mrs M
Johnson Miss A
Johnson Miss S
Johnson Miss J
Johnson Miss E
Kittner Mrs Charles
Kern Miss Louisa
Keitzler Mrs M E
Kays Miss M A
Kelley Miss Kate
Kerr Mrs Jane
Kerr Mrs R
Landsmile Mrs L A
Lavez Mrs M
Leonard Miss L
Lobin Miss C
Lunny Mrs Diana
Lyon Mrs Jane
Matteen Miss L
Mairaffey Miss A
Maddoxx Miss A
Maxwell Miss A
Marion Miss C A
Milton Miss Anna
Miller Mrs M
Montgomery Mrs
Montgomery Mis
Sallie A
Morgan Mrs A B
Morrison Mrs Jane
Morrison Mrs Geo
McDermet Miss
McKinzy & Co M
McKeever Miss
Mollilgan Jas for
McKee Alex P
McLaughlan Mrs
McMillin John
McMillin Mrs
Meson John
Neeson Jas
Neale Thomas
Neiphin Dan H
Nelson Wm
Norcross G W
Nusbaum Jos
Owen Wm
Odell W J
Orax Mr
Ormsbee R G
Orr Wm J
Ollis
O'Brien C L
O'Neill M A C
O'Neill M A C
Parker John
Parent Robt
Patterson Jas
Parker J B
Parker Thos
Peters Sam G
Pugh
Polish Rev F
Pinkerton Jos
Phelan R R

Phillips H S
Phillips & Co
Phillips
Dan
Potter Cyrus R
Price W E
Prescott J & W
Preiser
Pfeiffer
Ramsay & Co
Rankin S A
Rhey P
Rhey Geo
Reighley Wm J
Reynolds J
Richards Philip
Richmond H G
Richardson
Richardson G W
Rebel Wm
Reiliey John
Roberts Josiah H
Rinstead Joel
Rodille Wm
Ryland John
Roberts John H
Rol Wm E
Roberts John M
Robison Hon Jos
Robertson
Robertson Raisy
Rafter J
Raff Baptist
Rupp Conrad
Rupp Joel
Schmertz Sally
Glass Co
Schaffer Adam
Scott Robert
Scott Rev
Schuengest S P
Schuengest S P
Schlegel D A
Serry J W
Serry J W
Shanley & Co
Jonas Chas
Shannon W A
Shaw S
Sharon C
Shaffer John P
Shaw B F
Shaw
Shinn Thornton A
Simpson Alex D
Simpson Thos
Slattery C
Silva Dr Louis M
Silvernan Dan
Silverman Capt
Snyder S
Slaver & Co
Spiegel Wm
Smith H J
Smith Frank
Smith R C
Smith F
Smith Wm
Smith Albert
Spencer A B
Spencer
Speed Geo
Stewart John
Stewart J A
Stewart & Co
Stewart Rev C W
Stevenson Adam (colored)
Stevens W H
Simple
Simpson Wm
Sutherland J L
Sweeney Mrs
Sawyer Henry
Taylor R (for)
Taylor J A (for)
Taylor R (for)
Theran W T
Thorn
Thorn Thomas
Thompson Mrs
Thompson R P
Thompson
Thompson W O
Thompson Jno A
Thompson Dan'l
Tilley, Mennye & Co
Tobin Michael
Vanhess Wm
Wadsworth Jas
Wadsworth & Co
Watkins Wm
Walker John
Walker John H
Walker Alex
Warden Hugh
Ward J
Ward Wm
Watson Jos (for)
Watson Jos
Wertz Wm
Weed Lloyd & Co
Wells Andrew
Wetmore Edward
Whalan P
Whalan H
Whitworth John
Whitney
Winter Frank
Wilson Thos
Wilkins Frances
Williams
Williams Mr
Williams Morgan
Wilson J W
Warwick John
Wolf Isaac
Wood Rev W S
Waverly & Co
Zell
Pittsburgh Steam
Silver P L

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Robt
Acker J
Able Wm
Allen David
Alert & Co M
Alcorn
Anderson Robt
Anderson Jas
Anderson J C
Austin & Kelly
Arthur A J
Ashworth Wm
Axe T M
Asburn J J
Arthur A J
Bailey F J
Bisher Jos
Bandl Benedict
Baldwin Oliver
Barr Jas
Barr J A
Barr J A
Beale M
Beebe Julian
Beebe Taylor
Beers W W
Bissell Chas
Bird C M
Bingham Jno
Bigger Jno
Beauchrow Wm
Blake Harrison
Block & Miller
Blome J H
Blore Saml
Boak Wm
Bosworth W M
Bowman Fred
Boe J H
Brown Y A
Brown J W
Brock Geo A
Bradley Wm
Birch Rev G W
Brietnan A L
Brier Rev W W
Brider O T
Bridgeman J W
Brenhaner A
Burk Jno
Burbank N O
Burley Jerah
Bylington A
Byrne Andrew
Bayne M W
Campbell R P
Campbell R R
Campbell Jno
Cameron J P
Carter Wm
Carlisle A C
Carlon Wm
Carey Wm (pain ter)
Case Rev
Chas os & Co J
Chatham W J
Chester W C
Clark Mr
Clarkmond C A
Clarkmond G A
Cohen Isaac
Cohen Geo B
Cooley A
Cole B G
Cole Jno McC
Collins John
Cooper & Co J M
Cooper & Anderson
Cornell Jno W
Cranan Jno
Crosby Mr
Crosley John W
Crittenden Dr E
Crosman J P
Crowell & Co B R
Crowshill W P
Crawford Wm O
Cunningham T
Davidson Thos
Davis Rev E P
Dailey M A
Darragh Jos
Danner F
Davis R W
Dewaller Jno W
Dean & Co Wm
Deeny Jas
Donahon Jno
Dilsnall R T
Doyle Abraham
Dozier Capt F
Dunn
Boutts & Co J
Duffy Thos
Dutton & Pearson
Edwards Jno
Edwards R W
Edson Wm
Elliott Mr
Eyt John
Eyraud B
Fitzpatrick W
Fisher Peter
Fleming Lewis
Flowers Jno
Flowers L O
Fowler Mathew
Forgey J P
Forst
Forst Wm
Ford J Morris
Force J H D
Frank Jno
Fresand A
Frederick Jno
Frey F J
Fuchs Jno E
Fulton A P
Furey J
Gilliland Geo
Gibson Jno
Gibson Jos
Gillespie A S
Goudet L T
Good A Wm H
Godfrey J S
Goodwin Jno
Goodwin Frank
Gray J Gibson
Greer Robt
Greer Wesley
Groper Wm
Griffith A M
Grimes Wm
Hall A W
Haggis Jno
Hallman Wm
Hamilton & Co J
Hamilton R K
Hamilton A J

Harris Wm
Harrold A
Harman L C
Hayden H G
Haxley Geo
Hecker F Jno
Henderson J G
Hepderson H
Henderson B G
Hedges Rev C
Hendler J B
Hessin J S
Hesselgrave L G
Hendrickson S A
Hill Jno
Hitchcock J R P
Hitchcock H
Hively A
Hooper W J
Hooper Jos W
Hooper W H
Hood Seth T
Hunt Geo C
Hurst A R
Hulme Ed
Hyatt L B 2
Irwin A
Irish Wm
Jackson Jno
James & Co
James John
Jordon A J
Jones
Jones D W
Jones David T
Jones S E
Johnson Jacob D
Johnson Pangi & Co
Kennedy R & A
Kennedy A A
Kenn